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THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Progress of Liberal Ideas in the Celestial Empire.

More Intimate Relations Sought with the Outside World.

Formal Adoption of European Diplomatic Usages.

Mr. Burlingame Appointed General Ambassador to America and Europe.

Circumstances of His Appointment and His Departure from China.

Farewell Dinner Given by Prince Kung—English and French Members of the Embassy—Chinese and Tartar Mandarins and Attaches—Progress of Liberal Ideas in China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

Mr. BURLINGAME has this day left Pekin, as Ambassador from the Emperor of China to the Great Powers of the West. This will be a startling announcement to your readers, if it has not been anticipated by the electric wires, and they will be at a loss to understand the *quare* and the *quo modo* of so strange a metamorphosis. If they will give me their attention a moment I can promise to make both points plain.

An American Minister converted into a Chinese Mandarin! At first blush, the transformation appears to be anything but flattering to our national pride; but when rightly understood it cannot fail to be regarded as a credit to our country, an honor to Mr. BURLINGAME, and an omen of good for the future of China.

Had our diplomatic representative doffed the insignia of a republican Minister to put on the regalia of an Imperial Envoy, we might well have hung our heads; and had he laid down an office of such exalted trust for the purpose of catching at a bait thrown him by the country to which he was sent, the act would have worn a tinge of treason, and our cheeks might have crimsoned for our national honor. But while to those at a distance this transaction might be made to appear in this doubtful light, it stands forth clear and unquestionable to the diplomatic corps and the whole foreign community resident in Pekin. They know the circumstances, and in their estimation Mr. BURLINGAME stands higher than ever, as he goes forth this day decorated with the highest mark of confidence from that very nation among whom for seven years he has been the unswerving defender of American rights.

The facts of the case are briefly these: Mr. BURLINGAME, after holding his office in this capital through the greater part of two Presidential terms, became anxious to mingle once more in the exciting scenes of American politics, in which his talents as an orator had won him distinguished laurels. With this view, about a fornight ago, he suddenly signified to the Chinese Government his determination to resign his post and return to his native country in obedience to what he believed to be a call of duty. The announcement was received with profound regret by the Chinese Ministry, who in many of the trials incident to their weakness and inexperience had learned to look to him as to a national friend, for aid and counsel. Learning that he had not been superseded, and was not recalled by his Government, they endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. The effort was unavailing, and Prince KUNG invited him to a farewell entertainment. It was in princely style, and all the members of the council for Foreign Affairs were present, including the Presidents of the Board of Civil Office, the Board of Revenue and the War Department.

This, of course, was in conformity with usage, but the spirit of the occasion was quite unusual. Mutual esteem and confidence were expressed on both sides—not in the conventional language of diplomacy, but in such terms as old friends are wont to make use of when on the eve of a long separation. They dwelt on the six momentous years that had passed since his arrival in this city; and as memory traveled back through a series of troubles, domestic and foreign, it recalled nothing in act or language inconsistent with the professions of that parting hour. They attempted, too, to forecast the future; and Mr. BURLINGAME addressed to them feeling and faithful words of encouragement and warning. In addition to assistance rendered during his residence here, the Mandarins made grateful mention of the service he had rendered in pleading the cause of China in the countries of the West, on the occasion of his visit to America two years ago; and Mr. BURLINGAME responded by professing his willingness at all times to be their advocate and friend.

This was the germ of the new embassy. The Prince and his Ministers felt that they needed such a friend and advocate. No less than ten nations of the Western World have entered into treaty relations with China; and six of them have Ministers residing in the northern capital. The time has come when the Chinese in turn feel it important that they should be properly represented at the courts of the West. They understand that the reciprocal interchange of embassies, is for the great nations of the earth not an affair of comity but a matter of necessity. Through their Ministers resident at Pekin, foreign powers have attained the end so long desiderated, of being able to reach the ear of the central Government, instead of having to deal, as in days of yore, with mere provincial authorities. And the Chinese have learned that it is equally important for them to reach the ear of those foreign Powers.

Hitherto a mistaken pride, together with their ignorance of foreign affairs, had prevented their taking any measure to effect this object. But here was the Minister of a friendly Power, whom they had learned to esteem and trust, laying down his office and returning to that very portion of the globe where they so much needed the services of an able envoy. Could they not induce *him* to undertake formally the discharge of those duties which he had already performed for them under the prompting of good-will? With the advice of ROBERT HART, Esq., Inspector-General of Imperial Customs, and Mr. BROWN, of the British Legation, (both British subjects,) the idea was speedily matured; and in two days after the above interview the chief Ministers for Foreign Affairs waited on Mr. BURLINGAME, at the United States Legation, to tender him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary on behalf of the Emperor of China.

Its acceptance involved the foregoing of cherished plans, but Mr. BURLINGAME saw in it an opportunity to make use of the experience acquired in China for the advantage of the Chinese people; he felt touched by the generous confidence which the proposal implied, and I will not affirm that he was not somewhat elated by the distinction of being the first diplomatic representative of this great Oriental Empire. He entertained the proposition and only demanded that the Embassy should be placed in all respects on a footing of the highest respectability. In these his wishes were more than gratified, and a week later Prince KUNG came in person to present him with his credentials under the seal of the Empire. Having previously placed his resignation as American Minister in the hands of Dr. WILLIAMS, the Secretary of Legation, he received from the Prince an Imperial decree inscribed on yellow silk, investing him with the character of a Minister Plenipotentiary of the Chinese Empire.

Mr. BROWN, late of the British Legation, and Mr. DESCHAMPS, a French gentleman, who is acting Commissioner of Customs, accompany Mr. BURLINGAME as Secretaries of Legation—in either case a wise selection, well calculated to commend the Embassy to the favorable opinions of the people of England and France. Two Chinese officers of high rank go in the capacity of Chinese Secretaries, and several officials of subordinate grade go as *attachés*, interpreters, &c. In the latter class are six young men from the new college, two of whom speak French, two Russian and two English.

Those who speak English are TEH-MING and FUNCEE, who accompanied the Commissioner PIN last year. They are now advanced to a higher rank. One of them has a history of that expedition ready for the Press, but he will reserve it until he returns from this voyage, when the narrative of his travels will prove a rare treat to his countrymen. Of the higher officials one is a Manchu and the other a Chinese. Both are honored with the title of the second grade in the scale of Mandarins and decorated with red buttons and peacock's feathers—last year the Commissioner PIN only had a blue button. These Mandarins are sent not so much for any service which they may render in the present expedition as with reference to the future, that they may fit themselves by experience for the full duties of Ambassadors. No one who knows China or has any acquaintance with the increasing importance of her relations with the nations of the West, can doubt that it is her intention to keep up that diplomatic intercourse which is now so happily inaugurated.

Three years ago the Board of Foreign Affairs published a translation of *Wheaton's International Law*, and professed their desire to be guided by the common code of Christendom. Two years ago the Commission above referred to was dispatched to Europe on a preliminary tour of exploration. One year ago, partly in accordance with previous arrangements, but no doubt partly influenced by the report of that Commission, they enlarged the School of Interpreters to the proportion of a university for the cultivation of the sciences of the West—boldly avowing that in this lay their only hope of maintaining their position as a great and independent people. And now these three significant steps are succeeded by a fourth of equal significance, in the formal adoption of the diplomatic usages of Western nations. May the reception they meet with be such as to encourage them to further advances instead of driving them back to their old misanthropic conservatism! No nation has ever made a more rapid advance in the adoption of liberal ideas—the lively islanders to their eastward not excepted. For while tne Japanese have somewhat outrun them in the matter of commissions and embassies, they fall immeasurably in the rear of China in respect to the full and generous toleration of the Christian religion, and in the extent of their arrangements for the introduction of scientific culture. An institution newly organized, with a staff of professors fresh from Europe, to which the highest scholars in the land are admitted by competitive examination, will suffice to indicate the truth of the latter assertion; while the streets of the metropolis studded with Christian chapels are evidence of the former. Nothing is remoter from the minds of the leading statesmen of China than the idea of retracting any privilege which foreigners now enjoy. On the contrary, they distinctly confess the necessity of becoming still more liberal; but they dare not advance too rapidly for the intelligence of the Court and people. An ill-judged impetuosity might precipitate a revolution fatal to the cause of progress. All China has to demand from the nations of the West is justice; but let them, for the sake of humanity, give her more than this—let them meet her advances with a hearty welcome, and treat her with kindly forbearance and cordial sympathy.

M.

P. S.—The Embassy will leave Shanghae about the middle of January, and crossing to San Francisco in the *Great Republic*, arrive in Washington about the middle of March. After a brief sojourn in our national capital, it will proceed to London, Paris, St. Petersburg—in a word, to all the capitals of all the European Powers that have treaties with China.

Mr. Burlingame's Appointment—Object of the Embassy—A Journey from Pekin—State of the Country.

From Another Correspondent.

PEKIN, China, Nov. 23, 1867.

On the 10th of April, 1861, at 8 o'clock in the evening, I sent to the NEW-YORK TIMES from Charleston, S. C., the most startling telegram that was ever flashed across the wires, the simple word "WAR." My Press colleagues at the Palmetto City laughed at my assertion that Fort Sumter would be bombarded at 4:30 A. M. the following morning; but, as I had exclusive information from Gen. BEAUREGARD's headquarters, the NEW-YORK TIMES had the benefit of it.

I have this afternoon dispatched a special courier from the Imperial City, with positive orders to delay for nothing until he reaches Kiachta, in Siberia, 1,200 miles from here. This trusty Chinaman carries in his right boot (the Celestial's purse) another telegram, which announces a step that will affect the destiny of the human race as much as the "war" telegram about Sumter in 1861. It reads as follows, as you will have seen long before this letter reaches you:

"The New-York Associated Press are informed that 'the Chinese Government have determined to send an Embassy to all the Treaty Powers. ANSON BURLINGAME has been selected, and has accepted the office. All the foreign ministers at Pekin have expressed their approval, and Mr. BURLINGAME leaves at once. The Imperial decree is dated Nov. 21, 1867.'"

At Kiachta, the agent of the Russian Government has been instructed to telegraph this extraordinary news to CASSIUS M. CLAY, our Minister at St. Petersburg, and I have asked Mr. CLAY to telegraph from Russia to New-York. China is at last opened, and the Great Republic may well be proud of the selection of one of her citizens for the high post of first Ambassador.

Mr. BURLINGAME's career in China is well known. With his friend and colleague, (the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE,) Mr. BERTHAMY, (now at Washington,) Mr. BAALLUZECK, the former, and Mr. VLANGALLY, the present Russian Minister, they laid the foundations of the "coöperative policy," now adopted by the chief treaty Powers, and sustained by their present representatives at Pekin, viz.: Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B. H. B. M., Minister; Count D'LALLEMOND, Envoy of France; Mr. VLANGALLY, Envoy of Russia; Baron DE REHFORD, Minister from Prussia, and Don SIMBALDO DE MAS, Spanish Minister. This policy substitutes fair diplomatic action for the old doctrine of force; guarantees the autonomy of China, and proposes coöperation in all material matters in this Empire. During the six years of service in China, Mr. BURLINGAME has received the warmest support of his Government. I will briefly glance at his official acts. He made the draft of the coöperative policy, which received the assent of his colleagues as an authoritative history and exposition of it; he drew up an elaborate paper giving a construction of the different treaties upon a great number of hitherto doubtful points; they received the approval of his colleagues. He led the opposition to the "concession doctrine," under which it was proposed to take concessions of land at the different treaty ports. This, if persisted in, would have led to the disruption of China. This view has been sustained by the treaty Powers. At the request of Mr. BURLINGAME, sustained by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and his colleagues, Confederate privateers were excluded from Chinese waters. Sir FREDERICK referred the Lay-Osborn difficulty to Mr. BURLINGAME, and he settled it to the satisfaction of England and China. Our blue-book will testify how nobly Sir FREDERICK came to the aid of our country and sent home that fleet which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the Confederates, and made war inevitable between England and the United States. The action of Sir FREDERICK in this and other cases led to his being selected as Minister to the United States, and Mr. ADAMS, our Minister to England, has repeatedly thanked him for his friendly interposition. In fact, the remarkable friendship between FREDERICK BRUCE and ANSON BURLINGAME did much to preserve the *entente cordiale* between the two countries.

Mr. BURLINGAME induced the Chinese Government to employ an American geologist, RAPHAEL POMPELLY, who has demonstrated that the coal mines of North China are of great extent and abound in coal of superior quality. Through the same enlightened influence, WHEATON's *Elements of International Law* have been translated into Chinese by Rev. W. A. B. MARTIN, D. D., an American missionary, published at the expense of the Imperial Government, and adopted as a national text book. Mr. B. sometime since proposed that an American college should be established at Pekin, using for the purpose the "Indemnity Fund." Our Government has approved of this, but Congress has not yet acted! The Chinese, however, at the suggestion of ROBERT HART, Esq., Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has opened a college, of which the venerable SEU-KI-ON, the eulogizer of WASHINGTON, is the Chinese, and Dr. MARTIN the foreign head.

The great cause of missions has found in Mr. BURLINGAME an ardent supporter, and has advanced from the South far beyond the "Great Wall;" and now the good seed is planted in the broad plateau of Mongolia, among the nomad tribes of that vast region. The first grant of a submarine telegraph connecting the treaty ports from Canton to Nintsing was made to Mr. BURLINGAME in 1865. Under this coöperative policy the trade of China has increased from $82,000,000 to $300,000,000. Several hundred foreigners have been taken into the Chinese civil service, and, under the direction of Mr. HART, they are doing much to civilize China. The tonnage dues of the Empire are being appropriated to the erection of light-houses; the Government have taken the pilotage into their hands; arsenals are being established, and they are building gunboats after approved foreign models. In short, they are moving slowly but surely in the direction of true progress. The greatest step, however, in the interests of civilization is their request to Mr. BURLINGAME to represent them at the Courts of all the Treaty Powers. This act was purely spontaneous and surprised our late Minister as much as it did his colleagues. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK said to me, "it is the greatest compliment ever paid to any man, and Mr. BURLINGAME deserves it," Mr. BURLINGAME was on the point of visiting the thirteen treaty ports and then returning to the United States. Prince KUNG had invited him to a farewell banquet at the Tceny le Yamên, (the Foreign Office,) and during the ceremony WENTSIANG, a Mantchu and the leading man in the Empire, said: "Will Your Excellency represent us officially as well as non-officially at the Courts of the Treaty Powers?" Mr. BURLINGAME supposed it was a graceful Chinese compliment; said that he would represent them unofficially as a friend, and the conversation passed into other channels. He was very much surprised when Mr. BROWN, the Chinese Secretary of the English Legation, called on him a few days after with a formal proposition from the Prince Regent KUNG tendering him the mission.

Mr. B., after very serious consideration and from consultation with his friends, determined to accept it. He instantly communicated all the facts to his colleagues; they very kindly approved, and rejoiced at this progressive step taken by China. Prince KUNG came in solemn state to the United States Legation and presented the Imperial Decree, which bears date November 21, 1867, and is written on heavy yellow parchment, wrapped in yellow brocade satin, the Imperial color, and incased in a yellow box. He has given him the title of Ambassador, and clothed him with the most ample powers. Mr. B., following the usage of the United States, will probably take the more simple and republican name of Envoy. His suite will consist of the very able Chinese Secretary of the English Legation, J. MCLEAVY BROWN, Esq.; Mr. DE CHAMPS, a French gentleman, connected with Imperial Maritime Customs, who accompanied PISI to Europe a short time since, and two of the leading men from the Pekin Foreign Office. These Chinese gentlemen will take with them a retinue of about twenty. The entire suite will consist of thirty persons; will leave Pekin about the 1st of December for Shanghae; embark on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer, the *China*, Feb. 15, 1868, for San Francisco, and from thence to Washington, and afterwards to England, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Portugal. China may negotiate a treaty in Europe with Austria.

JASPER.

Mr. Burlingame's Departure from Pekin—Incidents of the Journey.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1868.

His Excellency ANSON BURLINGAME, the late Minister of the United States, had so endeared himself to his colleagues at Pekin by his many attractive qualities of head and heart, and withal there was so much of personal magnetism about him, that when the Imperial decree was promulgated on Nov. 21, 1867, appointing him Ambassador to all the Treaty Powers, (the tenure of office being for life,) universal regret was expressed at his approaching departure, and each envoy felt that in losing him they parted with one who was not only a friend of China but also an earnest advocate of a broad and enlightened policy on the part of China toward the western nations. As an ardent expression of this general feeling all the foreign element at Pekin turned out to bid him adieu and a God speed, on the morning of Nov. 25. When the party filed out of one of the great City gates, the *Sha-Huo-Mên*, it presented quite an imposing appearance. The "Escort men" of the English Legation, mounted on Arab horses, with their white helmets and flashing sabres, led the advance, then came the mule litters, the numerous Pekin carts, with baggage and stores, the extra donkeys and mules for the muleteers, the sedans and ponies, and finally, immediately surrounding the Ambassador, J. MCLEAVY BROWN, Esq., late Chinese Secretary to the English Legation, and now the first Secretary of Legation to the new Embassy; Mr. CONOLLY, Secretary of the British Legation; Mr. MURRAY, also of the Legation; Mr. BABER, Student Interpreter, Mr. HART, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs; Dr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, the Nestor among Missionaries in Cathay, (and now United States Chargé d'Affairs in China;) Dr. W. A. P. MARTIN, of the new College at Pekin for the instruction of the Chinese in the western sciences, and several members of the different Missionary Societies at Pekin. The parting was quite touching; the clear blue eyes of the veteran Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, were suffused with emotion; Mr. VANGALLI, the Russian Envoy, embraced the Ambassador in true Romanoff style; while DON SINIBALDO DE MAS, the Spanish Minister, Count DE LALLEMAND, the Envoy of France, and the Baron DE REHFUES, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, seemed as much moved as Sir RUTHERFORD, and warmly wished the Embassy every success, in language not couched in diplomatic rhetoric, but in a way which unmistakably showed they felt that the appointment of Mr. BURLINGAME brought China into the great family of nations.

Turning to catch another glimpse of our friends, we saw far in advance on her white filly, Miss AMY LOWDER, the daughter of Lady ALCOCK. What is more fascinating than a young and lovely girl on horseback? Taking this charming *souvenir* of beauty to our hearts, we bade adieu to her and Pekin.

Our little party slept at Chang-Chia-wan that night, and we pushed on early the following morning, expecting to reach Tientsin in forty-eight hours from Pekin. About 3 P. M. there was a sudden panic among our advanced men, and then a wild scamper across the plain. A dust-storm was raging, and when our muleteers turned back the fury of the wind was fearful. The *Che-mah-Tsae*, the mounted robbers of Chili, were just ahead of us, said to be a thousand strong, bearing on their blood-red banners, "Let the poor rejoice," and inviting the peasantry to join them by promises of unlimited loot. Affairs looked squally. There were three females in our party, and these bandits of the great northern plain are as savage and as bloodthirsty as the Camanches and Apaches in the wild deserts of Mexico. We made our way as rapidly as possible to *Hoo-se-woo*, and taking shelter in a Chinese inn, we improvised as speedily as possible means of defence. That night Mr. BURLINGAME tempted couriers to go to Pekin and Tientsin, by offering a heavy sum of sycee if they pushed through and delivered his dispatches. Mr. BROWN was instructed to ask for immediate aid from the Tsunle Yamen; Mr. MONGAN, the British Consul at Tientsin, was requested to call on Lieutenant-Commander DUNLOP, of H. B. M. gunboat *Dove*, and ask him to succor us. Nobly did Lieut. DUNLOP respond to the call; selecting twelve marines and blue-jackets, and mounting them on Mongolian ponies, he made a forced march of forty-five miles, leaving Tientsin at 10 P. M., accompanied by his gunner, Mr. JONES. Gen. BROWN, the Drill Master of the dipciplined Chinese at Tientsin, picked out twenty of his most sturdy fellows and accompanied Lieut. DUNLOP. At Pekin the whole-souled CONOLLY, the gallant MURRAY, and the genial BABER were sounding the note of alarm.

We spent 45 weary and terrible hours of suspense, besieged and beleaguered at Hoo-se-woo. Mr. WILLIAMSON, of the London Mission at Tientsin, joined us the first morning after the threatened attack. His knowledge of the Mandarin dialect enabled us to sift the thousand rumors of blood and rapine that floated in every few minutes for two days; and Mr. HOCKLEY, the Shanghae Harbor-Master, came in the second morning, adding two sturdy hearts to our little band. While waiting for the expected aid, Mr. BURLINGAME sent out from time to time, WILLIAM WHEALAN, of the "Escort Force," who had accompanied us from the capital. This splendid fellow fought all through the Crimean war, and was wounded repeatedly. An Irishman, and intensely loyal, he devoted himself to the Embassy with all the passionate enthusiasm of his race. Scouring the country on an old war steed, formerly belonging to Col. FANE of the "Light Horse," the old charger seemed to "snuff the battle afar," while his rider, stern as one of those old Roman sentinels, with his keen sabre flashing in the sunlight, his Crimean and Turkish medals catching the sun's rays, he formed a splendid picture of the soldier, and one that HORACE VERNET would have fancied painting.

Finally at noon on the 28th the long looked for relief came and such cheers greeted them as Hoo-se-woo never heard before, and probably will never hear again. Lieut. DUNLOP led the advance with Mr. FRASER, Assistant in the English Consulate at Tientsin, and Mr. SHEE of the Imperial Maritime Customs, with JONES, the Gunner of the *Dove*, and two of the "Escort men" who had been sent down to Tiensin a week previous to convey treasure. The jolly sailors followed, with rifles strapped on their backs, cutlasses at belt and revolvers on each side. The blue jackets looked grim and determined and it was a joy to contemplate them. Then came Gen. BROWN in his blue satin cloak, with his twenty Chinese troopers, long and ugly sabres dangling at their waists. Within five minutes after we welcomed this party, CONOLLY, MURRAY and BABER, with all the Escort men that could be spared, came riding fiercely from the Pekin side, along with the Cossacks from the Russian Legation, kindly sent by Mr. VLANGALLY. These men in their grey suits, the *fez* cap and pleated pelisses looked picturesque in the extreme, and added to the many nationalities represented at Hoo-se-woo. As the "Escort Men" volunteered in this matter, it is well here to mention them and their English record. Sergeant FRANKLIN and WHEALAN fought in the Crimea; STENT and WYSE were in the Indian Mutiny; ROBINSON was selected in London from the Police force there. They are all brave men and true. We tender them our warmest thanks and deepest gratitude. It is impossible to speak too strongly of WHEALAN, and it is to be hoped that measures will be taken to give him the Victoria Cross. As for DUNLOP, of the *Dove*, the jolly sailor and the finished gentlemen, his act is one of the many that have made the name of the British Navy famous, men with kid gloves, but iron hearts. It is to be hoped that ere long Lieut. DUNLOP will be Commander DUNLOP, C. B. He told us—using the famous words of Commodore TATNALL, of the old United States Navy, "Blood is thicker than water," and it will be the fault of the United States if this splendid act of bravery is not rewarded as it deserves.

After a welcome rest our picturesque cavalcade started the next morning, and reached Tientsin Nov. 29, at midnight, nearly five days, traveling eighty miles. Seventy-five horses, mules and donkeys, twenty carts and five mule litters, with their Chinese chimes of bells, stirred up the drowsy Tientsinese as we wound through the narrow streets of the great port of the Chili Province.

All along the road we had found traces of the banditti, and the villagers were everywhere in arms. A number of wealthy Chinese were killed by the *Che-Mah-Tsae* quite near to Hoo-se-woo. At Yang-tsun, where we stopped to dine, a song, composed for the occasion by Mr. BRADFORD, of Shanghae, to the air of "Marching Through Georgia," a famous American war lyric, was sung with tremendous applause, and Mr. BURLINGAME's health as the "Bard of Hoo-se-woo" was proposed with "Highland honors." As some future historian of first Chinese Embassy to the Treaty Powers may like to know who composed the little party, kept in sore travail in a miserable Chinese inn in the Chili Province for forty-eight hours, their names are given in full. H. E. Anson Burlingame, Ambassador to all the Treaty Powers, Mrs. Burlingame, Walter A. Burlingame, Gertrude Burlingame and her governess; Dr. G. H. Colton Salter, United States Consul at Hankow and Kewkiang; O. B. Bradford, Esq., of the United States Consular Service, and William WHEALAN, the hero of Inkermann. Rev. Mr. WILLIAMSON and Mr. HOCKLEY joined the party at Hoo-se-woo, as previously mentioned. Lieut. DUNLOP kindly tendered the *Dove* to Mr. BURLINGAME and suite from Tientsin to Taku, and at the latter place we found the United States Navy steamer *Ashuelot*, Commander FEBIGER. The *Ashuelot* had been sent north by Admiral BELL to convey Mr. BURLINGAME to the Treaty Ports. Capt. FEBIGER was so delighted with the gallantry of the commander of the *Dove* that he ordered the rigging manned, and when the English gunboat passed us on her return to Tientsin, rousing cheers from lusty throats followed her far up the Peiho.

We found the officers and crew of the *Ashuelot* rather disgusted at the peaceful turn of events. They were busy sharpening sabres, making haversacks and preparing to land a party of one hundred sailors and marines at Taku, to march to our assistance and exterminate the *Che-Mah-Tsae*. We were sorry to disappoint them, and hope they may yet have a chance. The *Ashuelot* has great steaming capacity; with only 30 pounds, she made 15 miles an hour, and went up to Taku and back to Shanghae in seven steaming days. The distance run was about 1,500 miles. She is a model ship in every way, and reflects credit on her commanders, officers and men.

It is not amiss to allude here to the significant fact that lawless robbers roam and plunder at will under the very shadow of the Imperial capital. The Ambassador of China was almost captured by these swift flying scoundrels, and had to wait forty eight hours ere he was relieved, and yet he was only 45 mills from Pekin and about the same distance from Tientsin. If China was *centralized* instead of being terribly *decentralized*, a railroad and telegraph connecting Pekin with the sea, aid could have reached Mr. BURLINGAME in *one hour instead of two days*. Let the powers that be at the Imperial capital ponder over this.

In the appointment of an Ambassador it would seem that they realize the stern truth that they must *now* go forward. It is a question of national life or of extinction as a nation.

Mr. BURLINGAME has assumed a responsibility that might well appal an ordinary man. The eyes of the whole world will be upon him and will carefully criticise his actions; his career in the United States, as one of the founders of the Republican Party, which finally grappled with slavery and killed it, gives the hope that he will grow with the occasion and this splendid opportunity for true fame, and will lead this vast nation of 500,000,000 of souls toward their true destiny. May he feel in the words of the immortal LINCOLN, with "charity toward all, with malice toward none," and may Heaven sustain him in his appointed work of opening China to commerce, civilization and Christianity.

JASPER.

SHANGHAE, Feb. 15, 1867.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AND CIMBRIA.

The Inman steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Feb. 5, and Queenstown Feb. 6, and the steamer *Cimbria*, from Hamburg Feb. 5, and Queenstown Feb. 7, arrived at this port yesterday. We are in receipt of two days' later intelligence than was at hand by the *America*.

The *Courrier Francais* says: "America is beginning to take a part in European affairs. The presence of Admiral FARRAGUT's squadron in the Neapolitan waters is meant to counterbalance the presence of the French troops in the Papal States. Admiral FARRGUT has had interviews with many of the most eminent men of the party of action, and is said to have promised them his support. A message was sent off expressly to Caprera, and the answer of GARIBALDI is waited for before coming to a final resolution."

A dispatch from Turin, dated Feb. 5, reports that the King, in answer to the address of congratulation presented to His Majesty by the municipality, said: "I wished the marriage to be celebrated at Turin, where my father spontaneously granted liberal institutions, where I drew the sword for the national independence, where I shared the joys and sorrows of the citizens—where, lastly, I solemnly swore to maintain and uphold the liberties of the country."

The *Osservatore Romano* denies that the Pope has ordered the Italian Bishops to celebrate a *Te Deum* for the victory of the Church, and also that the agents of the dispossessed Prince had met at the Ex-King of Naples' to concert a common policy.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Pesth, Hungary, Feb. 5, and were received with acclamations by the people. The streets of the capital were voluntarily illuminated, their Majesties having declined an official reception.

The *Correspodance Autrichienne*, of Feb. 4, reported to be inspired by Baron VON BEUST, states that attempts at insurrection have been made on several points of Bulgaria, and that placards have been circulated calling the Bulgarians to arms. Turkey had already sent troops toward Bosnia, Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Thessalia and Epirus.

The Vienna *Debatte* of Feb. 6 states that, following the example of Prussia, Russia has also supported the protests submitted by Austria, France and England to the Servian Government against the armaments now being carried on by that Power.

A Lisbon dispatch, dated Feb. 5, announces that the King, Queen and suite had returned from their hunting excursion to Villa Vicosa, and says that a tumult occurred near Braga between the people and the troops escorting the Royal party. The troops fired, and killed and wounded several persons.

It was rumored at Pera that the Emperor NAPOLEON is to visit Constantinople next Summer.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that reports are current that the Russian Government has approved regulations, limiting to two the number of war ships belonging to a foreign Power allowed to harbor in Russian ports, and limiting to a fortnight the sojourn of such ships.

According to Cretan intelligence received through Greek sources, and published by the Athens papers, a serious engagement took place at Heraclium on the 20th of January between the insurgents and the Ottoman troops. The former were 1,500 strong, while the Turks numbered 5,000. The latter being defeated, withdrew into the fortress, where they are reported to have fallen upon the insurgent prisoners, and to have killed and wounded several. Other engagements are stated to have occurred in various parts of the island. Near Canea the Turks are said to have been defeated, leaving stores and munitions in the hands of the insurgents. Russian vessels continue to convey large numbers of Candian families to Greece.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

The Discussion on the French Press Bill—Prosecution of Newspapers—Russian Movements in the East—The Late Mexican Expedition—The Press in Russia—Farragut at Nice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1868.

The general discussion on the new law on the Press terminated on Saturday, and the attention of the Chamber is now being occupied with the consideration of the amendments. The principal of these, signed by MM. EMILE OLLIVIER, MAURICE RICHARD and Baron DE JANZE, was introduced yesterday by the first-named of these gentlemen in a speech as remarkable for its philosophic views and closeness of reasoning as for its calmness and moderation of tone. In this latter respect it offered a marked contrast to the speeches of the other members of the opposition who have already delivered their opinions upon the bill, and although it did not succeed in carrying the amendment, will no doubt exercise its due weight when the articles of the law come up for discussion.

M. OLLIVIER's amendment may be thus briefly summed up: It declares the Press free from the discretionary *régime*; abolishes the decree of the 17th of February, 1852; does away with special offences of the Press, rendering every one making use of the columns of a journal responsible to the common law; gives the right to every Frenchman who has attained his majority to publish a newspaper on the sole condition of a simple preliminary declaration, and without the deposit of any caution-money; abolishes the stamp-duty on newspapers; throws open to every one the trade of printer; and appoints a commission to interpolate in the penal code or in the code of criminal instruction the definition of the laws on the Press at present in force relative either to the determination of the offences and punishments, or to the prosecutions which are compatible with the common law.'

After reviewing the various restriction measures resorted to from time to time against the Press in France, and showing how one by one the theories on which they were based had been demolished, M. OLLIVIER proceeded to expose the absurdity of the considerations which in the new law had led to the attempt to draw a distinction between newspapers and books, so far as their danger to political systems was concerned. This portion of his speech was so effective that I cannot deny myself the pleasure of translating it for your readers:

"Doubtless," said the honorable Deputy, "there are between the book and the newspaper notable differences; but, all things considered, if I had to decide which was most formidable, the book or the newspaper, I should certainly say the book. The newspaper, I acknowledge, has a more instantaneous and rapid action, but if it is more instantaneous and rapid, it is also less profound and durable. And when I regard the violent movements which are constantly taking place in the world, when studying the revolutions which are accomplished, I investigate the share which newspapers and books have had in them, I observe more especially the action of books. At what periods and in what countries have newspapers exercised the influence of certain books? What journal has so shaken consciences as the *Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum*, of ULRIC DE HUTTEN, who in his time agitated all Germany; or as the *Eloge de la Folie*, of ERASMUS; or *La Satyre Menippée*, which founded a dynasty? What newspaper has acted on the public mind to the same extent as the works of VOLTAIRE, of ROUSSEAU, of MONTESQUIEU, in the eighteenth century, or as the songs of BERANGER, the pamphlets of PAUL LOUIS COURRIER and the *Memorial de Sainte Helene* during the Restoration? In our time, again, I ask of you to point me out the 'journalist' who has had the pretention to agitate the convictions and decide the action of men as has been done by M. DE LAMARTINE by his *Historie des Girondins*, or our illustrious and eloquent colleague, M. THIERS, by his *Historie du Consulat et de L'Empire*? As to myself, if I am to be discussed or attacked anywhere, I should prefer it to be by newspapers rather than by books such as I have alluded to. For, between them and the newspapers, there is as much difference as between the characters that a child traces on sand with his fingers and those which the artist traces on marble and on brass with an iron graver."

Again, after pointing to the tribute which M. GUIZOT was compelled to pay to the truth, in acknowledging that, under the Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, too many prosecutions had been undertaken against the Press, and that these prosecutions had been injurious instead of useful to the Government. M. OLLIVIER gave utterance to the following eloquent commentary upon such proceedings:

"In our time," he said, "many pessimists affect to decry human nature, and to present it to our view as vicious and incapable of lofty impulses. If I had any occasion to reconcile myself with humanity; if I did not know how much that is lofty, pure and generous it comprises, I should be convinced of the power of noble instincts by the production which it manifests toward those who suffer. It submits to and sometimes flatters the successful, but it does not love them. It only recognizes the gift of truth in those whose portion is at the same time tears. If it wants to create a legend, it does not pick out those who march at the head of victorious armies and before kneeling multitudes. 'It goes to the foot of the pile on which is being reduced to ashes the body of a poor and holy daughter of the people, named JOAN, and it creates the national legend. It goes to a narrow street of Paris, and sees there a king named HENRI struck by the dagger of an assassin, and it creates the Bourbon legend. It goes to a solitary rock on which the most brilliant genius of modern times has been cast, rather by his faults than by his misfortunes; it hears him confess his errors, and then that humanity which has not been seduced by marching battalions, by unfurled banners, by warlike ensigns, by the applause or the flattery of great bodies of the State, by the the shouts of an intoxicated multitude, becomes softened in the presence of tears and suffering, and it creates the Napoleoen legend. *Vin cit qui patitur*—to know how to suffer in this world is to conquer. Cease therefore to manufacture laws which have for object to punish thought, to repress opinion, to combat error. Hear you not the voice of the age which affirms and which repeats that you are impotent and can do nothing? Error has no other judge, no other master than truth. Between error and truth there is an eternal conflict, and the vicissitudes of this conflict, the defeats and the victories which succeed each other, is the history of human genius. We owe to that which is good the protection which we owe not to that which is evil; but to evil as well as to good we owe liberty. It is only by the light which she sheds around her as soon as she shows herself that truth can triumph."

No small portion of the effect of this admirable speech was produced by the use made by the orator of the evidence furnished by M. DE TOCQUEVILLE as to the benefits resulting from the entire freedom of the Press in America. After quoting several passages from his book, M. OLLIVIER proceeded to say:

"In America the theory is not belied by the fact. A well informed lawyer of the State of New-York recently told me that in that State alone there are—how many newspapers do you think?—perhaps more than in Europe altogether—eight hundred. In that happy country, neither stamp-duty, nor caution-money, nor printers' license is exacted. No obstacle exists there. Within the limits that I have defined, provided that there is neither defamation, personal injury, or provocation, pushed to the extent of a crime or a legal offence, the freedom of the Press is complete and without limit—opinion against opinion, and tide against tide; an equilibrium of forces is, of course, the result."

But the crowning triumph of this noble oratorical effort was the peroration, because divested of anger, prejudice and party influences, it rendered homage to the part played by the Emperor in the projected Press reforms. Regretting profoundly that others should have intervened between the generous intentions of His Majesty and the nation which was prepared to welcome gladly the fulfillment of his ideas, as expressed in the letter of the 19th of January, he proceeded to say:

"What is then the motive of the existence of this Government, and why has he who presides over it been several times the choice of the nation? Is it because NAPOLEON I. created the State Prisons and the censorship? Is it because he exiled CHATEAUBRIAND, BENJAMIN CONSTANT and Mme. DE STAEL? Is it because he left France smaller than he received it? No; it is not for these reasons that NAPOLEON III. reigns over France. He reigns because at the side of the Constitution of the year 8 he has placed the additional act—that is to say, the most liberal Constitution that has existed here; he reigns because in the solitudes of St. Helena NAPOLEON I. spread throughout Europe, like Sybilline prophecies, the words of liberty which we ourselves utter; he reigns because in our childhood on the knees of our parents we learned, rightly or wrongly, to pronounce the glorious name of NAPOLEON I. in the same breath with the august name of Liberty; he reigns because for years generations have been accustomed to place the head of NAPOLEON I. on their banners in the battles which they waged in the cause of popular liberties; he reigns because he himself, in prison and exile, wrote liberal works; because he bent his head in reverence before all the patriarchs of liberty, beginning with CHATEAUBRIAND, and demanded of them advice and inspiration. These are the reasons why the people preserved his name in their memory, and several times hailed the amplification of his powers. If they have been deceived in their hopes, as you seem to believe: (addressing himself to the right;) I regret it for the sake of the dynasty, for it will not push fresh roots; it can have no other. [Sensation. Murmers from a number of benches.] No! I can never weary of repeating that I regret that the Emperor who on the 19th day of January appeared to appreciate these truths with admirable clearness, allowed himself to be troubled and diverted from his purpose. I regret that he has yielded to narrow-minded suggestions, to fears that are unworthy of him, and that he did not reply to all these prophets and apostles of littleness [murmers] by the true and lofty words of Cardinal DE RETZ, 'All great things, when they are not practised, appear impossible to those who are incapable of great things.'"

The concluding paragraphs of this admirable speech were received with loud murmurs by the right and still louder bravos and acclamations by the opposition, and in consequence of the sensation occasioned by it the President felt it advisable to suspend the sitting for a quarter of an hour.

M. NOGENT-ST. LAURENS, the reporter of the bill, endeavored to combat the arguments of M. OLLIVIER, but made very little impression. The reply was a mere matter of form, for the fate of the amendment was decided beforehand in the minds of the majority. On being put from the Chair by the President, it was, of course, voted down.

Mr. BELMONTEL then proposed another counter project still more radical in its character, and supported it in a speech, which, though sound enough in argument, failed to enlist the attention of his auditors. His substitute for the bill was equally voted down. The discussion was then adjourned over to-day, and is proceeding at the hour at which I write.

An impression prevails that the first article of the new law will be rejected by the majority, and if so it might as well be withdrawn at once, as without it the bill contains little to render it acceptable. This belief is based on the indifference manifested by the Ministers in regard to its fate, the disposition of the majority, as evidenced by the speech of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, and the reported reply made by the Emperor the other day to the delegates of the provincial Press, who waited upon his Majesty to urge certain points connected with their interests. It is stated that the delegates even went so far as to beseech the Emperor to withdraw the bill, and that in his reply his Majesty acknowledged that the occurrences of the past year and the attitude and language of the Press toward the Government and toward the dynasty had to some extent destroyed the hopes expressed in his letter of the 19th of January. The bill was, however, now before the legislative bodies, and they would have to decide upon it according to the inspirations of their patriotism and their conscience.

ONE-SIDED JUSTICE.

Following close upon the debate of Thursday, in which M. THIERS and M. PINARD, the new Minister of the Interior, took part, have appeared articles in *L'Etendard* and the *Constitutionnel*, doing all that the independent journals recently prosecuted were charged with having done in violation of the law relating to the publication of the *Comptes Rendus*. The first of these journals not only publishes a flattering criticism, written of course to order, of the speech of M. PINARD, but assails, in an unmeasured manner, that of M. THIERS. The *Constitutionnel* renders itself liable to all the penalties entailed by the publication of a *compte rendu parasite*, for in pronouncing a eulogy on the speech of the Minister of the Interior it actually quotes a portion of it. We have not as yet heard, nor shall we be likely to hear, of any prosecution being commenced against these journals. The cloak of official patronage covers a multitude of sins.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS IN THE EAST.

In spite of the pacific professions of the Russian Government organs, the opinion continues to prevail here that when a disturbance of the public peace of Europe takes place, it will be produced by Russian intrigues in the East. Of course, where this belief exists there will be plenty of alarmists ready to minister to it. Every day we have a plentiful crop of fresh rumors, all tending to induce a settled conviction on the subject. One of the latest of these is the report that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed to the English Cabinet a note, in which it declares categorically that if the Western Powers do not come to some understanding by which the welfare of the Christians of the East can be assured, Russia is decided to take the necessary steps to effect that object. As a complement to this statement we have another report to the effect that Russia is in negociation with the United States for a fresh purchase of vessels of war, and that a Russian agent has left for New-York to ascertain the facilities that it would be possible to find in the ports of the United States for the collection at a given moment of a fleet of transports.

THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

A *brochure* by M. DE MENTLONY, chief of the staff of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, is announced as having been just published at Stuttgard and as being full of piquant revelations regarding the Mexican expedition. I have not as yet been able to secure a copy of the pamphlet and therefore cannot judge how far this latter statement is borne out. I apprehend that there is little further to be learned respecting the motives and conduct of the expedition than what we know. The private correspondence of the Emperor is all that can throw additional light upon either. This we are promised in the volume which is stated to be nearly ready for publication in Vienna. I think it doubtful, however, that it will satisfy public expectation. The relations of the French and Austrian Emperors are now too intimate to permit the indulgence of such a hope.

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.

The resolution adopted by the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to abolish the stamp duty on newspapers, gives ground for a good deal of bitter comment here. In proportion as it becomes manifest that the bill before the legislative body is a delusion and a snare so far as any actual concessions to the press are concerned, the more this tendency to discontent and unfavorable comparison shows itself. In private circles where these matters can be discussed freely, you hear a general condemnation of the course of the Government. It is acknowledged on all hands that a perseverance in its present timid and experimental policy in regard to the press will ruin the present dynasty. Between arbitrarily restrictive measures and full and generous concessions there is no middle term. The time has arrived, if ever it is to arrive, for an entire change of system. This the men who are at present in office will never accede to and the Emperor whose disposition toward more liberal measures is becoming every day greater but whose hesitation is increasing with age and growing infirmities, will have to bear the odium of their obstinacy. It will not do however, to allow Governments recently despotic to take the start of France in these reforms. Where she once led she is now timidly following but at so long an interval that revolution may overtake her before she attains the point reached by her rivals.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AT NICE.

You will have doubtless received by the French papers before this an account of the brilliant *fête* given at the Casino by the American residents at Nice to Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers of the United States squadron. There were about 3,000 persons at the ball, among whom were M. GAVINI, the Prefect and the other functionaries of the town. The Nice journals laud in the most extravagant terms the taste and liberality displayed by the American residents on this occasion.

While noting this fact I must not omit also to call your attention the space devoted by the Paris journals to the feastings and junketings of the American colony in the French metropolis. Scarcely a dinner or a ball takes place at an American house which is not glowingly described on the following day in their columns. Of the effect of this on the heads of some of our *nouveaux riches*, I shall leave you to judge.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 17.

In the Convention to-day, the revised report on the Legislature and its organization was made the special order for Monday, and the report of the Judiciary Committee the special order for Wednesday morning.

Section six of the article on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c., was amended as follows:

No claim for damages growing out of the maintenance, construction or repairs of the canals, or structures connected therewith, shall be heard or allowed unless made within two years after it shall arise, except claims for damage for appropriations of property, in which case it shall be made within two years after notice of such appropriation as shall be provided by law. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability the claims may be made within two years after the removal of the disability.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the article on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, &c., and after slight amendments, recommitted the article to the Committee on Revision.

The report of the Revision Committee, on the article on town and county officers was taken up, but without perfecting the article, the Convention adjourned.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last evening a kerosene lamp fell and exploded in the cigar store of DAVID ROTHENBURG, on the first floor of the two-story frame building, No. 38 Greenwich-street, setting fire to the building, which, with its contents, was totally destroyed. ROTHENBURG's loss is $200, on which there is no insurance. The building was mainly occupied by FRITZ HANDRICH as an emigrant boarding-house, and his loss is $3,000, which is partially covered by a policy in the Germania for $800, and one in the New-Amsterdam for $2,000. The building, owned by EDWARD BURKE, was not worth more than $3,500, and was fully insured. CHARLES BOHME, occupying No. 38 Greenwich-street as an emigrant boarding-house, lost property worth $300, and has a policy in the Pacific for $2,500. SAMUEL ORCHARD, shoemaker, on the first floor of No. 36, sustained a loss of $100, and has no insurance.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Liberals in Quest of a Leader—Mr. Gladstone's Position—Social Vices of Englishmen—Train in Ireland—Twaddling Verses by the Laureate—Hepworth Dixon's New Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1868.

WANTED A LEADER FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Although we have no political contest pending here which can at all rival the overshadowing interest of the Presidential election with you, still we are not without our own troubles and embarrassments. We want a leader. The Liberal Party is adrift without one. Good terms are offered—a great prize will reward the successful competitor, but the very man that is wanted cannot be found. The Conservatives have plenty of minor leaders, and one great one, who now is in a position to *make* his followers obey him, with or against their inclination. But since Lord PALMERSTON's death no hand has been found strong or dexterous enough to guide the disordered Liberal Party. To talk of Lord RUSSELL at this time of day is absurd. He is as much dead, so far as influence upon active affairs is concerned, as Lord BROUGHAM himself, who ought, properly speaking, to have been decently interred a quarter of a century ago. Lord RUSSELL was never a statesman, and he stands no more chance now of taking a leading position in the country than if he were already gathered to his fathers. It is rather an exacting army which a leader has to manage in these days. Everybody thinks for himself, and the general force gets broken up into small sections. This, of course, is Mr. GLADSTONE's great grievance. He tyrannizes over his followers, he hectors them, he even bullies them, and some of them like it. There are more people here than in America who think it rather an honor than an insult to be snubbed by a great man. This absence of a thick-and-thin party allegiance distresses a man like Mr. GLADSTONE, who is of a repellant nature, arrogant, overbearing, discourteous in manner, intolerant of others' opinions, and exceedingly tenacious of his own. He may be all this, and still a very able man, and a good and sound financier, as everyone admits him to be. Is he, however, ever likely to prove a competent leader of the Liberal Party?

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

Well, the difficulty is to find anyone else of equal recommendations. It is not that Mr. GLADSTONE is the best man that could be imagined for the place, but the ranks of the Liberal Party furnish no one else better. This subject is discussed, with an almost painful eagerness, in the new number of *St. Paul's*, (Mr. TROLLOPE's magazine.) The writer is, apparently, Mr. GOSCHEN, and by this time your readers must have read enough of this gentleman to know that anyone he would recommend for the leadership of the Liberal Party would be Mr. GLADSTONE. That, in fact, is the conclusion to which he arrives. Mr. GLADSTONE or nobody is his motto. At present it is nobody. Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. LOWE, Mr. BRIGHT, Lord RUSSELL, all lead small detachments, but the main force is never to be found ranged under any one banner. Could this plain issue be put to the vote—shall the Conservatives or the Liberals govern the country and fill all the places?—then, indeed, you might count upon seeing an almost unanimous Liberal majority. On general subjects the ranks are straggling and broken because no one voice can command in the proper strains. If Mr. GLADSTONE could only control his temper, say his worshipers, all would be well. "Much virtue in your *if!*" The man (although devout of habit) is managed and mastered by his temper. The writer in *St. Paul's* goes down on his knees, as it were, and with tearful voice supplicates his brother Liberals (1) to choose a leader, (2) to make it Mr. GLADSTONE while they are about it, (3) to obey him afterward in all things. He proves, with a simple sort of cunning, first that a man ought on all great questions to place his vote at his leader's disposal, totally irrespective of his own opinions, and then that Mr. GLADSTONE alone is worthy of this confidence. All very well—but what will the new constituencies say? Does Mr. GOSCHEN or anyone else suppose that the new voters will be satisfied with any one leader over a term of years? No—they will set the man at their head who happens to fall in with the caprice of the hour, and who suits their purposes at the time they want him. Defend upon it, the working men are not to be "bamboozled" by Mr. GOSCHEN. What is he aiming for? they will ask, for instance. Place and power. Well, why should he have it? What better is he than Dick Nails, the Secretary of a workingmen's association? Mr. GOSCHEN has distinctly failed thus far in public life, which Dick Nails has not, because he never had the chance. But now, by means of his fellow-workmen's votes, he can seize the chance—and does Mr. GOSCHEN suppose that the man will be fool enough to lose the opportunity out of a sentimental regard for his "betters?" *St. Paul's* says that there are only five men who are probable leaders of the House of Commons. See how shortsighted these politicians of a clique are! They give men votes and think they will not use them for their own benefit. The working men have something to say upon this question yet. They will very soon enlarge Mr. GOSCHEN's list for him, not by putting his own name in, as he might suppose, but by leaving out all the little group which he appears to think is divinely commissioned to govern England.

GOVERNMENT BY CLIQUES.

The reader may perhaps ask what *is*, then, Mr. GLADSTONE's real position in England? No doubt, very much what his friends represent it to be. He is the foremost man in the Liberal Party, only because there are so very few first-rate men in it at all—I mean, men of first-rate intellect. As for Mr. BRIGHT, he is undoubtedly a man of this class, but he would not consent, in all probability, to lead the Liberal Party; and then you must remember that a large section of it does not at all agree with many of his views. You cannot point out anybody more likely than Mr. GLADSTONE to be the future Liberal Premier; but he has a great deal to do before he can render himself the recognized head of a strong and well-knitted force. He does not understand the House of Commons. Ere now, he has driven it into fury. His way of answering questions has exasperated all sides in turn. But, of course, he may get over all this. A man cannot change his temper as easily as he can his boots; but Mr. GLADSTONE is only 59, and he may yet root out the rebellious and turbulent old man from his disposition. How DISRAELI must chuckle at all this lecturing his once great rival is constantly getting! Mr. GLADSTONE's friends are constantly crying him up, as if he were the giant in a country fair, saying, "Here is your only truly great political leader! Feel his muscle! Observe his bumps! Come and probe into his conscience—all sound. He is a little frisky, perhaps, but warranted to quiet down. Don't stroke him the wrong way and he's a lamb. Have nothing to do with the imposter with cork-screw ringlets opposite. Ours is the real political prodigy—apt to bite and snap at his friends, but none the worse for that." But the crowd seem to be moving further and farther back from the show. They will not have Mr. DISRAELI, that is certain; but neither will Mr. GLADSTONE's reign last so long as some suppose.

THE MINISTRY.

While we already seem to hear the sound of the approaching strife, the Earl of DERBY is doing daily battle with a foe which gives him no rest, and which does not yield to considerations of State—the *gout*. Poor man! Who would be Premier if the gout went with it as an inevitable penalty? The other week Lord DERBY was not able to move from his bed, but now he is beginning to pick himself up again. Mr. DISRAELI keeps in town, hard at work. If in walking along these London streets you chanced to come across a shabbily-dressed man, with light-colored and baggy trowsers and a few black ringlets dropping from his hat upon his coat collar, accompanied by a very short and aged lady; if, I say, you met these personages, the chances are that you would find them to be Mr. DISRAELI and wife. They are always about. I met them toddling along (they go very gently) five times in one week. Yet people tell you that marriage is a mistake. Ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and set *his* experience against some man's who didn't like the prescription—that's fair, isn't it? Great need will there be in the ensuing Session for all the strength and comfort which Mr. DISRAELI can derive from any companionship. Abyssinia alone will be a bad business to get over. The Ministry, however, unless something very remarkable and unforeseen should happen, will last out this Session; of that we are all pretty well assured. I do not think the Liberals would care to come in for the fag end of this Parliament. Next year, the new one! What shall we see then? Nothing very wonderful, I dare say; but *still* several "cliques" will be scattered to the winds, and among them, probably, that little knot of ambitious city merchants, headed by Mr. GOSCHEN.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY.

I read the other day in my respected visitor from, New-York, to wit, the TIMES, of that city, that Sir CULLING EARDLEY had married a young American lady, and afterward an English one—"a trick," it was added, (or words to that effect,) "which Englishmen are very fond of practicing." I have no doubt it is all right; perhaps even I have committed bigamy without knowing it. But at least admit one thing—English law and English judges know how to punish bigamists when they are discovered. A rich man does not get off because he is rich. A criminal cannot escape his deserts by appeals from this court to that, until the prosecution is tired out. This rascal, Sir CULLING EARDLEY, was tried for his offence one day this week, and sentenced to *a year and a half's imprisonment*, with hard labor; and there is no more chance of a remission of any fractional part of this sentence than of EARDLEY being made King of England to-morrow. He was always a scape-grace—but, poor devil! let us not reckon up his offences now. Picking oakum in a jail is not a pleasant occupation to see any man at. Yes! Englishmen may be, (*are*, we will say,) a bad lot, and most of them bigamists, but we have such a thing as law in England, and Judges who are not to be turned aside from administering it by the fear of losing this man's vote or that man's interests. If any American damsel has been wronged by a Britisher let her come here and take the law of him!*

G. F. TRAIN.

Talking of prisons, &c., reminds me of the great Mr. TRAIN, who has been giving great lectures at Cork, and persuading the credulous Irishmen of that city that *he* will be the next President of the United States. They believed him. The young ladies gave him little presents, and G. F. TRAIN read them some verses (made out of his own head) about his heart and old Ireland. The first lecture went off pretty well; at the second the audience consisted of a low and disorderly crowd; at the third the excellent patriots present pulled up the gaspipes and the benches, and left G. F. TRAIN to pay the expenses. Of course he was liable for all damages done to the hall in which he gave his lecture. Under these circumstances, your readers will readily anticipate his next proceeding—it was to take to his heels. He "skedaddled" from Cork without stopping to play any more tunes upon the Irish lyre. The game did not pay. I fear this may make the Train turn upon Ireland, and then it will be indeed a sad prospect for the Emeralders. To one young lady in Cork, who was deputed to give him a cap—a nightcap (?)—he broke out in the following most beautiful strains: "Irishmen, Americans, let me say to this young lady

Lovely in form, peerless in debate,
Who follows you, Miss, takes the Train too late."

Whereupon the whole assembly burst into tears and tried to fall upon TRAIN's neck. The unfortunate man thought it was going to last like this forever, and that he had at last got into a state of existence which far surpassed a Mahommedan's Paradise. Alas! in three days the crowd broke into his lecture-room without paying, and left him with a heavy bill to settle. He settled it in the way I have described.

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The magazines for this month, are, I think, rather better than usual. The truth is that the beginning of a new year, and the immense competition for public favor which is now going on, incited publishers and editors to greater enterprise and speculation. All sorts of bids were made for well known writers. Mr. TENNYSON and Mr. GLADSTONE were among the first to give up their names as advertisements to magazines for a golden bribe. They as directly sold their names to puff a certain ware as that Lord did who used to be paid for testifying to the efficacy of a quack pill. Mr. GLADSTONE has written same very commonplace religious reflections for *Good Words*—the kind of well meaning, but unimpressive theological *pap* which is administered to children in a Sunday-school. There seems to be something anomalous and out of character in the quasi-leader of a great party, and the probable future Premier of England, thus vending spiritual drams of weak flavor and unstimulating properties behind the counter of a sixpenny magazine. It cannot be done in the hope of "doing good," because Mr. GLADSTONE is too much a man of sense—some people go into a fit of passion if you do not always formally speak of him as a man of genius—to suppose that his harmless piety can have any effect on the minds of others. No; Mr. GLADSTONE writes partly from the motive that many other authors do, love of money; partly because he knows his *connection* with the world of Exeter Hall is very useful to him. "Uncharitable," his devotees would cry, "unfair, unchristianlike," &c. Of course, of course! Plain language always is uncharitable when applied to such a transaction as an Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer condescending to puff a monthly magazine. But Mr. GLADSTONE is not such an offender as Mr. TENNYSON. Here is the poet laureate writing verses of which a moonstruck school girl would be ashamed, and misleading the public into buying the magazine in which they appear under the impression that he has put forth an effort worthy of his name. What is it to the public that Mr. TENNYSON receives about five guineas—let us say $35, currency—a line for every scrap of this nonsensical jingle which he chooses to turn out? Does this make the trick any the more reputable? I see a large advertisement, for instance, announcing that the poet-laureate has contributed a poem to the *Piebald Miscellany*, the *Doctrinaire's Magazine* or the *Snob's Literary Bandbox*. I do not like either of these popular publications myself, but I am an admirer of TENNYSON, and, of course, I want to read his new poem. I lay out my money, and find that I have been as much defrauded as if a pair of boots had turned out to be made of paper instead of leather. Can you imagine a greater deception, for example, than is practiced in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine?* A poem on wages is largely advertised—you buy it and find *two* verses, as follows: (Pray, strike them out if you have seen them before—they are not worth printing now, mind, except as a curious example of literary humbug in high quarters.)

Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song,
Paid with a voice flying by to be lost on an endless sea—
Glory of Virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the wrong—
Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of glory she:
Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death: if the wages of Virtue be dust,
Would she have heart to endure for the life of the worm and the fly?
She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,
To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a Summer sky:
Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

Let us say that Mr. TENNYSON gets £50 for the above, (which is actually said to be the fact.) Does that make the imposition any the better for me, John Jones, to bear? I don't know what Mr. TENNYSON may mean by the "glory of song," but I know that it can't be to extract money from his admirers for such empty and paltry rhyme-making as the above. "Fly-sky," "Dust-just," "sea-she," (!) "song, wrong"—I didn't pay a shilling to hear this old tinkle-tinkle. Mr. TRAIN could do as well. However, there are better things in the magazines than these. The *Cornhill* has a small installment of LEVER's new story, the "Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly," and a continuation of some exceedingly humorous "Chapters on Talk." They are full of worldly wisdom conveyed in a half-sneering manner, but not the less valuable on that account. A short story, two or three rather dull papers, and a piece of scented twaddle by Mr. MATHEW ARNOLD make up the rest of the *Cornhill*. *Macmillan's* is noteworthy on account of a curious story by Mr. HELPS, the editor of the Queen's journal, and author of several well-known works. The title is "Realnah," and the incidents are fanciful enough—the characters being supposed to belong to a peculiar race now extinct. The tale is broken up by criticisms of the author himself upon it, given in the shape of discussions among a party of friends. The chapters are very readable, but nothing more. FANNY KEMBLE also contributes to *Macmillan* a powerful sketch of Lady Macbeth.

THE WILL OF SIR F. BRUCE.

The will of the late Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, British Minister at Washington, has been proved in London. These documents are no longer considered to belong to the private history of families, and every legacy which a man makes is known. It may therefore be said without impropriety that Sir F. BRUCE's will fully reveals the natural goodness and kindness of heart which all who knew him are well aware that he possessed. The will was signed on the 24th of November, 1866, and the witnesses to it were two Secretaries of the Legation—now both removed, I believe—FREDERIC ANTROLUS and W. A. C. BARRINGTON. The personal property amounted to £70,000. To his nephew, the Earl of Elgin, Sir FREDERICK left £10,000; to his godson, Hon. FREDERICK BRUCE, £7,000, and to Hon. LOUISA BRUCE (his niece) £5,000. Sir FREDERICK left to his sister CHARLOTTE, (who married ARTHUR LOCKER, the author of some well-known *verses de société*, the sum of £5,000, and the continuance of an annuity of £200. To his executor (Mr. PEAKE) he left £1,000, and to his man servant CHARLES £500. To all his other servants he left one year's wages. Among these liberal bequests one omission will probably cause remark. The name, it will be observed, of that niece of Sir FREDERICK's who kept house for him at Washington during some months, does not appear.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN HARVARD AND OXFORD.

The *Pall-Mall Gazette* had an article the other evening upon the projected boat race between the crews of Oxford and Harvard. As you are aware, the Harvard men have challenged the Oxonians to row them on any water in England, provided it is a *straight* three-mile course—a thing we could not find the American gentlemen for love or money, unless they will bring over one of their big lakes with them. I doubt myself whether we could find a straight course of much over half a mile—but this is only a rough guess. However, every possible condition which the Harvard men chose to demand would be granted. If they make the sacrifice necessary for them to come to this country, our champions ought to go out of the way to meet them, and they would. The *Pall-Mall*, however, makes the statement that American boats are steered by the bow oar—that is to say by the *use of the scull alone*. Is this so? To the best of my recollection I have understood that some sort of apparatus is employed for steering, both at Yale and Harvard. Our boats, of course, carry a coxswain. I think the American gentlemen would find their steering arrangements difficult to manage successfully on our crooked rivers, with barges and other boats running across their bows, awkward currents to avoid, and nasty "reaches" to go round. I sincerely hope, however, that the Harvard boatmen will come over—they will be well taken care of, at any rate.

"SPIRITUAL WIVES."

It is many years since a book has provoked so loud an expression of indignation and disgust as Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's work under the above title. In the first place it is a shameful imposition, because it is made up of a mass of trumpery which no one will care to read; in the next place it is, as the *Pall-Mall Gazette* plainly says, "indecent." It is a barefaced attempt to victimize the reading public, and the offence is aggravated by the wholesale puffery of the book which goes on in Mr. DIXON's paper, the *Athenæum*. Three pages of that journal (which ignorant people suppose to be impartial) were filled with "sensation" extracts from *Spiritual Wives* the week it appeared. Then there followed flaming puffs of a "second edition," and other dodges which the poorest wretch in Grub-street would only employ if he was very hard pressed for a dinner. And this is the man who thinks he has made a whole land his own when once he has written a tawdry and worthless book about it! The exposure of the manner in which the *Athenæum* is used to puff off the editor's writings is enough to ruin any paper, but humbug dies hard. Suppose Mr. DIXON were to write next a "Treatise on Impudence, with illustrations from the author's life?" He would not be at a loss for material. He has written a book on the Holy Land, and now, bless you! no one dare even *smell* at the subject. Out comes Mr. DIXON, and fills the *Athenæum* with dire curses and oaths. Now he has annexed America on the strength of a dirty *rechauffé* of all the prurient stories he has been able to rake out of the gutters of Oneida Creek. Isn't this a "man of letters" to be proud of?

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* We did not mean to say that Englishmen were especially or inordinately given to committing bigamy with American women. But several cases have occurred in which Englishmen have gone through the forms of a marriage which they have afterwards sought to repudiate as invalid. This is a piece of moral scoundrelism which the Courts even in England do not always punish—as witness the case of Major YELVERTON.—ED. TIMES.

The Suffrage Question in Michigan.

An address to the Republicans of Michigan has been issued by the State Central Committee, urging them to organize for the Spring election, at which the new State constitution is to be submitted for ratification or rejection. They call attention especially to the clause providing for equal suffrage, saying:

"This question of Equal Suffrage is the main question in this canvass. Other issues may be made to influence the result; but upon this question alone are the two political parties divided. It can neither be evaded nor kept in the background. The Democratic Party has rallied, *as a party*, against it; and they must be met by the Republicans *as a party*. We neither ought to desire, nor attempt to dodge, the responsibility of this principle. The Republican Party placed it in the new constitution; and the Republican Party must sustain it. It is worthy of our support. It is the logical and inevitable conclusion of the Republican principles and policy."

The Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* says there are indications of a revival of the shipping interest in that city. Several contracts for building have recently been made, and also arrangements for increasing the tonnage owned there.

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Expulsion of Aaron A. Bradley—Modification of the Proposed Disfranchisement, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

"Who knows what a day will bring forth?" Yesterday, when the Convention adjourned, it was very generally the impression that BRADLEY's early deviations from the path of virtue would not be considered cause sufficient to expel him, and that the Committee, though reinforced by the astuteness of Mr. AKERMAN, would find "not proven" as their final verdict. Yesterday, too, Mr. BRYANT insisted and urged that the Legislature shall except from the privilege of registering, voting and holding office all who are excluded by the Constitutional Amendment and by the Reconstruction acts—convicts, idiots, &c.—and it was thought that the crack of BRYANT's whip, the nod of BRYANT's head, and the wink of BRYANT's eye, would compel the rebellious, persuade the doubting and encourage the faithful, so that a majority would sustain BRYANT's pet measure. Such were the facts, and such was the general impression yesterday, last night, and until after the Convention met this morning. A motion was made to reconsider the vote postponing the Bradley case until Friday, and in an unlucky moment BRADLEY undertook his own defence, and outraged and insulted the Convention, especially the President, Mr. PARROTT, and Mr. TRAMMELL, brother-in-law of PARROTT, that a resolution was offered to expel him forthwith. I do not think that the interests of decency and the good of society warrant the publication of the audacious slander which he uttered against these two delegates and their families, as the slander is proved to have been founded on the filthy letter of an anonymous writer, which, obscene and cowardly though it was, did not warrant one of the statements made by BRADLEY. The moment the calumnious assertion, or rather inuendo, was uttered, it became evident that ALPEORIA had put the last straw on the camel's back, and that, like Squeers, his "sun was a going down into the hocean wave." The buzz of indignation almost amounted to a howl. Nor was it confined to the Caucasian delegates. By none was the offender more severely handled or more emphatically condemned than by delegates of his own race, who seemed glad of the chance to prove their impartiality and their love of justice. When the resolution of expulsion was read, and the insulting language taken down in writing, Mr. BRADLEY was ordered to withdraw from the hall, under the rule governing such cases. After a vain effort to extricate himself from the net in which he had ensnared himself, and to plead for mercy, he withdrew, his countenance denoting clearly the conviction that he had no chance of escape. Speeches were made by delegates who had been intimate for years with the families of Mr. PARROTT and Mr. TRAMMELL, vindicating the purity and blamelessness of their lives in earnest, heartfelt language, denouncing the infamous falsehoods of which BRADLEY was guilty, and calling on the Convention to assert its own dignity and self-respect, and the honor of its members by expelling from the body, anybody so lost to every sense of decency and truth, as to make such a statement as that made by BRADLEY. For once their seemed a perfect concord and enthusiasm of unanimity, if I may so speak. Radicals, Moderates, Conservatives, Hancock Democrats, and colored men, vied with each other in condemnation of BRADLEY and a desire for his expulsion. When the vote was taken by yeas and nays, every member present voted for the expulsion, and as I write AARON ALPEORIA BRADLEY is no longer "the delegate from Chatham." The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent to bring him to the bar of the Convention, that the temporary President might announce his sentence, but after a fruitless search of a couple of hours he returned and announced that BRADLEY had left the city.

The Committee of Investigation was subsequently discharged, and thus end BRADLEY and his crimes, for the present at least. His career and adventures furnish a striking example to his race of the truth of the proverb, that "honesty is the best policy." The convict shoemaker, condemned to the State Prison for a felony; the degraded attorney, dismissed from the bar for swindling; the seditious voter, confined in Fort Pulaski by military order; the disturber of the peace, fined and imprisoned for a murderous assault by the municipal authorities at Savannah; and the delegate to the Convention, convicted of base slanders against private families, expelled by unanimous vote of the body and forced to fly from public indignation.

When this excitement subsided the franchise report was taken up and the discussion resumed on the third section, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors; but the following classes of persons *shall not be* permitted to register, vote, or hold office: 1st. Those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV., and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867—provided that, when Congress shall remove such disability, all persons affected thereby shall be restored to all the rights and privileges of which they have been restrained by this section, and provided, further, that such disability shall not disqualify any person, as an elector, after Jan. 1, 1869." * * * *

Mr. BRYANT was pertinacious in urging the passage of the section as it stood. Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, an old village lawyer, whose ambition has never been gratified and who thinks his time for getting on the bench is now come, supported Mr. BRYANT with great warmth, and a Mr. BEDFORD who served in the Confederate army, lost a leg in battle, and now wears an artificial leg for which the people of Georgia paid, also urged the disfranchisement of his former comrades to the infinite disgust of most of the members present and especially of the negro delegates. Even Mr. ASHBURN and Mr. DUNNING, two of the most ultra Radicals in existence, spoke forcibly against the policy and justice of disfranchisement, and finally after a protracted debate, the previous question being called and sustained, Dr. MILLER's substitute was adopted, which reads as follows:

"The General Assembly may provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, but the following classes of persons shall not be permitted to vote or hold office: 1. Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the Penitentiary, or bribery. 2. Those who are idiots or insane."

It is not so easy to see the practical difference between the original section and the substitute. In idea the latter is more liberal, but in fact both amount pretty much to the same thing. Until after the Constitution shall be adopted, civil officers elected, members of Congress, Senators and members of the Legislature chosen; in short, until after the State shall be admitted into the Union, the disfranchisement will continue in both cases. It is only as an evidence of the powerfulness of BRYANT to control support for his proscriptive measures that the debate and the result have any significance.

The apprehensions that, had BRYANT succeeded, a number of delegates would have left the Convention and caused a dangerous excitement outside, had, doubtless, much effect in carrying Dr. MILLER's substitute.

At the close of the day's session a resolution was introduced that the Convention, as the embodiment of the sovereignty of Georgia, inform the Supreme Court of the United States that Gov. JENKINS' motion for an injunction is the act of an unauthorized outsider, and that Mr. BIGHAM be employed as counsel to go to Washington and oppose the motion. Pending this discussion, which will take the greater part, if not the whole, of to-morrow, the Convention adjourned, rejoicing over the departure of BRADLEY, boasting of its liberality to rebels, and chuckling rather at the defeat of BRYANT, BEDFORD and "old man DAVIS."

There will be little or no discussion on the remaining sections of the Franchise report, except the last section, which declares that "all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to office in this State." On this the fight will be severe and protracted.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Debate on the Franchise—The Unqualified Right of the Negroes to Hold Office—The Conservatives in Caucus—Bradley—The Report of the Judiciary Committee, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

It having been decided this morning that it is not exactly within the limits of the legitimate functions of the Convention to instruct the Supreme Court of the United States as to what motions that tribunal should entertain, and what reject, Mr. HOPKINS' resolution to send Mr. BIGHAM, of the Village of Lagrange, in Troup County, to instruct the Court in the JENKINS case, was disposed of by a refusal to suspend the rules for its introduction. Mr. HOPKINS really seemed to be in earnest, and thought that an expression of opinion by the Convention would produce considerable effect upon the Judges of the Supreme Court. Some men, when they heard the resolution read, thought it was rather a grim joke, and pronounced it a piece of Hopkin's playfulness, whereupon an Irishman, who was present, remarked with great emphasis: "No, Sir, it isn't a joke by no manes. HOPKINS and the rest of them fellows think there's nothing too hot or two heavy for them to handle."

When Mr. HOPKINS' discomfiture was accomplished, the debate on the report of the Committee on Franchise was renewed. A few sections of comparatively little importance were passed with less than the usual waste of words and loss of time. These sections related to the oath to be taken before registration; to the privilege from arrest and civil process of electors for five days before the day of election, during the election and for two days after; to the prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors at elections; to the mode in which returns of elections shall be made, and the day on which the election for Governor, Senators and Representatives shall be held, (the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.) On the last section of the report all parties and divisions of parties bustled up and seemed ready and eager for the fray which all deemed inevitable. The section reads as follows: "All qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of this State or by the Constitution of the United States." This section gives the negroes the unqualified right to hold office if elected. This section, in the opinion of some, is the panacea which is to cure all the ills to which the body politic is heir; and in the opinion of others it is the box of Pandora from which ruin, calamity, discord and bloodshed are to be spread over the land. Various efforts were made by the more moderate of those who hold the latter opinion to amend by inserting after the words "all qualified electors," the words "who can read and write," "who can read the Constitution and write their names," or "who can read the registration oath," but they were unavailing even though the qualification would be required of white men as well as negroes. The Radical banner was flung to the breeze with "No surrender" inscribed upon it in large letters. Mr. BRYANT insisted that the qualification would exclude only the loyal whites and blacks, and Mr. ASHBURNE maintained that an educational qualification is anti-republican, and, therefore, utterly inadmissible, forgetting, doubtless, that in Massachusetts such a qualification of voters is required by law. Mr. L. N. THAMMEL, the delegate from Gordon County, in Northern Georgia, who belongs to the select few known as the "Hancock Democrats," spoke against the unlimited eligibility of negroes to office, and warned the majority that if the section granting this privilege be adopted as it stands, the people would defeat the Constitution. He spoke with great warmth and vigor; but, like the speech of Mr. WADDELL on Monday last, he did not seem to hope to change the convictions of the majority, but rather intended to enter his protest and make clear his own record. After he resumed his seat the Convention adjourned. Both sides were much excited, and both determined—the majority resolved not to yield one jot or tittle of its project, and the minority equally resolute to stand or fall by the principle that "This is a white man's Government." It was argued by members of the minority that the Reconstruction acts do not require negro eligibility to office, and that, therefore, the majority have no right to require it; that it is a breach of contract with those who supported the Convention on the understanding that no more would be required than was set forth in the Sherman bill, and that if the extreme course is pursued the Constitution will be defeated by the people.

The Conservatives are in caucus at this moment considering what course they shall pursue if the Radicals refuse to make any concession. The majority of the Conservatives advocate a withdrawal from the Convention in a body after spreading their protest on the journal, on the ground that as they are determined to oppose the Constitution before the people and vote against it, they ought not to continue to share in its deliberations. A few oppose such a course as impolitic and dangerous. These believe that the bill lately introduced by Mr. SHERMAN with reference to Alabama, will pass, and will be made to apply to Georgia also, thus rendering it impossible to defeat the Constitution by a popular vote, and that, as it is inevitable that the Constitution of the Convention will be the law, it is unwise to allow the Radicals to do as they please by a voluntary withdrawal of all the Conservative members. The extreme strength of the Conservatives does not exceed forty, and the whole number of delegates present to-day, was 120. Were all the Conservatives to withdraw, it might seriously embarrass the proceedings, but I do not think that such a step will be taken by all, though I know that several recommend it, and I believe that a few will take it in any case. The Radicals too are to have a caucus to-night. If they find that on a count of the members present they can rely on their majority and not risk being left without a quorum, they will not yield an inch. Such is the position at this moment. In my opinion, the Conservatives will be persuaded to remain and "try to make the Constitution as good as possible," and the Radicals will pass the section as proposed, without amendment or restriction of any kind. The negro delegates to a man denounce as treason to their interests any attempt at restriction, and threaten very violent measures should they be deprived of any of their rights, among which they insist upon eligibility to every office as the first and most important.

After BRADLEY's expulsion yesterday he went to Gen. MEADE for redress, but the General declined interference. He then went to the barracks and asked protection from the soldiers on the groundless belief that his life was in danger. I believe this protection was extended to him, and at an early hour this morning he left by the train to Augusta, on his way to Savannah, where he says he will take immediate steps to avenge himself against his persecutors. From the turbulent nature of the negroes in and near that city, it is not improbable that he will succeed in making trouble, but should he do so, the military authorities will interrupt his political career even more effectually than his expulsion from the Convention. There are rumors to-day that Mr. HOPKINS, a white delegate from the Savannah district, is likely to be arrested as the ringleader of the recent riot in Savannah. The Mayor has so charged in an official communication to the military commander, and the subject has been under consideration for the last day or two. I know that considerable alarm is felt by the citizens of Savannah, and a negro insurrection very widely apprehended.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary will probably be taken up by the Convention when the franchise is finally disposed of. It proposes that the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the Attorney-General and the County Judges and Solicitors shall be *appointed* by the Governor, with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, and that the Justices of the Peace shall be appointed by the Judges of the Superior Courts in their respective circuits. Under the present law the Judges of the Supreme Court are elected by the Legislature, and all the other Judges elected by the people. The Radicals do not like the proposed change, and the probabilities are that they will successfully resist the innovation as a restriction of the "rights of the colored people." Mr. AKERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee, is not in favor with the majority. That the Judges of the Supreme Court and perhaps the Judges of the Superior Courts shall be appointed by the Governor may be yielded, but the election of the County Judges, Justices of the Peace, and other subordinate judicial officers by the people will be insisted on as essential to the "perpetuity of republican institutions."

The accounts from Alabama still represent the certain defeat of the Constitution by 20,000 votes.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

P. S.—I have just heard that the Conservatives, in caucus, resolved if the obnoxious section giving the negroes the right to hold office be passed, they have resolved to announce their determination to use all their influence to defeat the Constitution before the people, leaving the question of withdrawal from the Convention still open for further consideration. Gov. BROWN was present and made a long speech advocating this course. It is currently rumored, and I think with good foundation, that the Radicals will agree to strike out the section and make the Constitution silent on the question of office. If they can persuade the negro delegates that the omission is not a stab at their "rights," they will do this, but the negroes are hard to convince, and will urge that their eligibility be "nominated in the bond."

S. M.

GOV. ORR ON THE SITUATION.—Gov. ORR returned yesterday from his visit to Beaufort. The Governor went to Beaufort partly to learn the circumstances of the murder of Mr. MATHEWS, recently reported. He says there is neither law or order in the section he has visited, and that he will so report to Gen. CANBY to-day. On a drive of ten miles, through some places once the most flourishing in that district, the Governor saw not a vestige of a fence, not a single hog or sheep, and only two poor cows.—*Charleston Mercury, Feb. 10.*

Gen. Pope on Reconstruction and the South.

From the Detroit Post, Feb. 14.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee tendered their respects to Major-Gen. POPE, at the Russell House, yesterday, the various members being presented by Hon. H. P. BALDWIN, and warmly greeted by the General. During the conversation, which pertained to the subject of reconstruction, the General declared that, in his belief, the bitter hatred which the South had borne toward the North, and toward republican institutions, had been intensified during the past year, the result of there being no punishment impending over them; that they are restrained by physical fear alone, the moral sense having departed from a great portion of the Southern people. HOWELL COBB and ALEXANDER H. STEVENS he regarded as the two men most hostile toward the North, and their influence was great; but he thought there was not one man in ten thousand who would vote to have the United States troops removed for the reason that they feared for themselves. When asked whether the South could be reconstructed upon a black basis, he replied that he thought it could not, the African character not possessing sufficient fierceness to live side by side with the whites. He regarded the subject of government at the South as a difficult problem, from the fact that the young men now coming upon the stage of life are uneducated and lawless, possessing all the habits of the camp, and the success of the reconstruction acts he thought was doubtful, for the reason that there is no loyalty or love of government in the South. The African population he regarded as being in better pecuniary circumstances than the poor whites, their children being members of schools, while those of the latter were sent into the streets to beg. His household while there was continually beset by them, while during a space of several weeks only two colored children called asking alms.

The Iowa Legislature on Gen. Grant.

The following joint resolution has passed the Iowa House of Representatives by a strict party vote—yeas, 71; nays, 16.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the President of the United States, owing his election to the loyal people thereof, and committed by repeated pledges, prior to his election, to the maintenance of Republican principles, having deserted the loyal associations to which he was pledged in honor and good faith, and ranged himself as a leader of the opposition, and champion of the interests of that party which so recently plunged the country into civil war, has forfeited alike his good faith and the confidence of all loyal people, and ought to resign the office which he has perverted to thwart the restoration of the Union and the interests of loyalty and good government.

That in his recent attempt to darken the fair fame of the Chief of our Armies—the first soldier of the Republic—he has given fresh offence to all the gallant soldiers of the country, and to the people who gratefully acknowledge the eminent services of the Great Captain of the war; and, therefore, this General Assembly declares its unhesitating confidence in the honor and integrity of the soldier whom the President has assailed, and when the loyal citizens of the United States shall select Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT to bear the Republican standard once more in triumph into the National Capital, the people of Iowa will rejoice in the opportunity to restore harmony to the Union by sending the loyal chieftain to the "White House," and ANDREW JOHNSON into private life.

That a copy of this joint resolution be fairly engrossed, and by the Governor transmitted to Gen. GRANT, and copies thereof be forwarded by the Secretary of State to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMELESS POOR.

Correspondence Between the Commissioners of Police and the Commissioners of Public Charities.

The following correspondence concerning the condition of the homeless poor of this City is of very great interest at this time:

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: There is a very large number of poor persons who make application at this precinct. They are persons who are out of employment, and are generally of a better class of persons than usually apply for lodgings. We average about thirty-five per night, males and females. Out of this number twenty will ask for something to eat, saying that they have not tasted food for the previous 24 hours. I would most respectfully ask your Honorable Board to make some provision by which these poor people can be fed.

Respectfully, JOHN JOURDAN, Captain.

This letter was forwarded by the Police Commissioners to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, accompanied by the following note:

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Metropolitan Police not being authorized to expend any portion of the moneys in their charge for charitable purposes, the within communication from Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, is respectfully transmitted to you, in the hope that you may provide means to relieve the suffering poor alluded to. There are, no doubt, in many of the Precincts in the crowded portions of the City, numerous cases similar to those mentioned in the communication of Capt. JOURDAN. Very respectfully submitted,

By order of the Board,
THOS. C. ACTON, President.

The following reply was received by Mr. ACTON yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

THOS. C. ACTON—*Dear Sir*: In reply to your communication of the 15th inst. we are instructed that the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have made provision to feed such destitute as you refer to, on and after the morning of the 18th inst., at the Tombs, Jefferson Market and Essex Market Prisons, between the hours of 7 and 11 A. M. daily. The Commissioners propose to furnish such daily meals on the recommendation of the Captains of Police, and they respectfully request that you will instruct those officers to furnish tickets signed by them to such applicants as they may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN.

Superintendent KENNEDY will issue an order to-day to the Captains of Police, directing them to comply with the requests of the Commissioners.

Board of Councilmen—Extension of Lexington-avenue—Vetoes from the Mayor.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing the extension of Lexington-avenue northerly to Harlem River.

The resolution from the other Board appropriating $15,000 for the celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday, was read.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS offered an amendment to the effect that the bills of the Committee having the celebration in charge shall be paid by the Comptroller, on the proper vouchers being presented to him.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was then laid over.

The following communications from the Mayor were read and laid over:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, a resolution to pave Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, with Nicolson pavement, adopted by your Honorable Body, Feb. 1, and concurred in by the Honorable the Board of Aldermen, Feb. 8, 1868. My reasons are as follows: First—The pavement is a very expensive one. It is patented, and for this reason there can be no competition for the work. The owners of the patent can fix their own price, and they do so very greatly in excess of the price established for the Belgian pavement which has been well tried and meets with general favor. Second—Although much more expensive, it is not as desirable as the Belgian pavement, and cannot be as readily taken up for repairs to the pavement itself, or to sewers, water and gas pipes, &c., underneath. Third—Whatever success may have attended it elsewhere, about which the statements and opinions are contradictory, it is, to say the least, but an experiment in this City, and it should not be laid in any of our streets, at heavy expense to the property owners, unless upon the application of a majority of those affected by it, and charged with the expenses of it. Fourth, In the present case I find a petition on file asking for the pavement. It contains only twenty-one names, whether owners or occupants does not appear. I am satisfied that a majority of property owners on the line of the street do not wish it, but are, on the contrary, strongly opposed to it. I have received many remonstrances, and the remonstrances in all cases ask that the Belgian pavement instead of the Nicholson may be laid in the street. I transmit herewith written remonstrances signed by more than eighty persons, all property owners on the line of the street.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Mayor also returned the following resolutions to pave streets with Nicolson pavement, for reasons substantially the same as those stated above:

To pave Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue. To pave Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue. To pave William-street, where not paved with Belgian pavement. To pave Murray-street, from Broadway to West-street. To pave Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1867.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

I return without approval a resolution to open Eighty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River, adopted by your Honorable Body Feb. 1, and concurred in by the honorable the Board of Aldermen Feb 8. 1868. My objection is that a majority of property owners who would be affected by the opening of the street, and who would be assessed for damage and benefit, are opposed to it. It is alleged by them, and I think truly so, that the opening is not called for by any public necessity. In the case of the opening of Avenue B, from Seventy-first to Eighty-third-street, all proceedings were discontinued by order of the Supreme Court on the ground "that a majority of persons affected and who were assessed for damages and benefit," were opposed to it. Without doubt, the same order would be made in the present case, and upon the same grounds, and the City would be charged with all expenses—it being provided by law that where objections shall be made by persons representing a majority in amount of assessments and awards, the Court shall order the proceedings to be discontinued.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board adjourned to to-day, at 4 P. M.

Fires Yesterday—Arrest for Arson.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred under the stairway of the tenement-house in rear of No. 55 Mulberry-street, supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary. The flames were speedily extinguished, with trifling damage....At 1:15 a fire occurred at No. 520 West Thirty-eighth-street, occupied by MOSES STRAUSS & BROTHERS as a vinegar manufactory, which caused them a loss of $1,000; insured for $4,800 in the Niagara. The building is owned by MARY GARDAY, whose loss is $1,500; insured for $3,000 by the Tradesmen's. Nos. 522, 524, 526 and 528 are occupied by ISRAEL FERGUSON, hair dealer. Loss $6,000; insured for $19,000 in the St. Mark's, Adriatic, Tradesmen's, St. Nicholas, Niagara, Glen Falls, New-York and Market. The two-story building in rear of No. 526 is occupied by GEORGE HAFFNER, foreman for Mr. FERGUSON, and CHARLES KELLY, who sustain a loss of $1,000 each. HAFFNER is insured for $400 and KELLY for $350 in the Continental. The six frame tenements fronting on Thirty-seventh-street are owned by CHARLES NEWCOMB, who sustains a loss of $3,000; fully insured. These buildings were occupied by about twenty families, who sustain individual losses of from $100 to $500 on furniture, having no insurance. Officer MCCONNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested MOSES STRAUSS on a charge of arson, and on his being arraigned before Justice DODGE, he was released on parole to await an examination to-day....At 4 A. M. another fire broke out in the stable in the rear of No. 215 Elizabeth-street, owned by the Gordon estate, and sustaining slight loss. Before the flames were extinguished they had suffocated eight horses housed therein. MICHAEL JOURDAN owned two horses and a coach; loss $500. C. S. CHAPLIN owned three horses; loss $500. JAMES HANLON, MICHAEL GEARY and WM. MCLAUGHLIN owned the other three horses, and sustained a loss of $200 each. No insurance.

The Bank of the Republic Bond Robbery.

Justice DOWLING continued his examination, yesterday, in the case of MILES MURRAY, implicated in the stealing of Missouri Railroad bonds from the National Bank of the Republic.

Frank Campbell, of No. 39 East Fourth-street, testified that he knew Mr. Weed, and was with Mr. Murray and his brother at Mitchell's saloon, at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, on the Sunday before Murray's arrest; just before they were through eating Mr. Weed came in and asked Murray if he had any money with him that he did not want to use until the next day; Murray replied in the affirmative, and Weed then took a package from his breast pocket and said he wanted a loan of $1,500 on it; the package looked as if it contained State bills; Murray looked at the packet and said, "Why, this is not good, is it?" and Weed replied that it was worth seventy or eighty per cent.; could not remember the amount stated; think it was $2,500 or $2,600; Weed said, "Why, you have got security enough in the package I gave you last night—$10,000 in bonds;" Mr. Murray loaned Weed $1,500, to be returned the next day at twelve o'clock.

Michael Dunn, of No 115 Mulberry-street, testified that he is employed at Taylor's Saloon, in Broadway, and has known Mr. Murray for some years, as he generally takes his meals at the saloon; Murray was in the saloon on Monday and Weed was with him; Murray held a package in his hands; witness saw him hand a portion of the package to Weed and put the remainder in his pocket; Weed then asked to see Mr. Murray somewhere up town.

Counsel for the defence moved for the discharge of his client on the ground that the evidence did not present any proof of guilty knowledge or possession on the part of Murray. The magistrate took the papers and will announce his decision to-day.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A DELUDED BROOKLYNITE.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning BRYAN SWEENEY, of No. 508 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, was accosted near the Roosevelt-street Ferry by MARY DALEY, aged 19, who enticed him to her residence, where he fell asleep. On awaking SWEENEY missed his pocket-book, containing $300 in current money, and immediately accused MARY of having taken it, but she indignantly denied it. Officer GARRETTSON, of the Fourth Precinct, was called in, and made a search, which resulted in the discovery of the empty wallet beneath the bed, and he arrested MARY. The magistrate remanded her for trial.

JEWELRY STOLEN.

Officer DUFFY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, arrested LOUIS HARNOCH, a native of Austria, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, a silver watch, a gold bracelet and a trunk containing clothing, valued in the aggregate at $189, the property of MARY MAZZINI, of No. 55 Chrystie-street. The officer, on arraigning the accused before the magistrate, stated that HARNOCH had confessed his guilt to him, and surrendered a portion of the plunder when arrested. The prisoner was fully committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A CUMBERSOME LARCENY.

JOHN TURNER, a recent immigrant from England, was charged by MARGARET CUMMINSKY with stealing from her household furniture valued at $150. She states in her complaint that the furniture was in her apartments at No. 262 Spring-st., and that during her temporary absence in Philadelphia, TURNER, having access to her rooms, carried the articles away, pledging a portion of them with a pawnbroker, and selling another portion. The accused claimed to be the rightful owner of the property, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

JOHN FARRELL, of No. 539 West Twenty-ninth-street, alleged in the course of a long affidavit that, by means of obtaining for him a policy of insurance, CORNELIUS V. R. DEMAREST had defrauded him of $5. The prisoner was released on parole, and the case continued.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A METROPOLITAN PICTURE.

Yesterday afternoon Officer HERSEMAN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was called into a room of the house No. 41 Ridge-street, by a rumor that a woman had thrown a child six years of age into the street. In the room the officer found two women, MARGARET LOEW and CATHARINE PHAIL, and five children of the latter, and they presented a picture of squalid misery not often found even by the researches of the Police. The room was foul beyond belief, the stench intolerable, the two women semi-nude, their chief garment being a man's coat; the children were even nearer nudity, and gave every evidence of being on the verge of starvation. The officer found one of the children, a boy of six years, lying huddled under some old rags in a corner, and it being shown that he was the one MARGARET had thrown into the street, Officer HERSEMAN arrested the two women, and taking the boy into custody, took them all to court. The boy was the most pitiable object ever seen there, and stirred the hearts of the oldest *habitué*, accustomed as they were to misery in every shape. The filth being removed, the child was found to be a bright intelligent lad, but showing in his wasted limbs and hollow cheeks and frost-bitten feet, the hardships he had met in his brief years. Mr. SCHLOSS, the interpreter of the court, went out and bought a pair of stout shoes and warm stockings, and the child's look of grateful surprise when his feet were encased in these articles, was payment in full. The Justice found it difficult to deal with the case, but finally committed the two women on charges of disorderly conduct, and instructed the Officer to report the children to the Commissioners of Charities.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE HOME IN WEST HOUSTON-STREET.—The second annual report of this institution sets forth that it is in a thriving condition and accomplishing much good. The number of inmates of the institution during the past year has been 112. Of these, 1 was dismissed for misconduct; 2 placed there by their friends, escaped; 46 were provided with situations in families in the City and country, or at various trades; 23 were returned to their friends; 6 were sent to other institutions; 3 have gone out from the Home to be joined in honorable marriage, and begin life anew with better hopes; and 32 remain in the Institution. With 85 per cent. of those who have gone from the institution, there is reason to hope for the best results. During the previous year, 14 were dismissed for misconduct, and 12 went out of their own accord to their former life, 10 of those sent to situations left them, and yet there is reason to hope that sixty per cent. were saved. The following sums have been received for the labor of the inmates: For bookfolding, $150; parasol-making, $26 58; making bags, $620 15; folding newspapers, $96; work, knitting, sewing, &c., $10. Total, $902 73. The donations amounted to $4,528 25. A building for the Home is much needed, and $50,000 is called for to build it with.

THE THAW.—The milder temperature of the past few days, and the clear atmosphere which accompanied it, had just begun to awaken pleasant anticipations of an early Spring, when we were again thrown back into the gloom of Winter by the snow-storm of yesterday. The flakes fell continuously, beginning about noon, and melted as they fell. The streets were muddy and slippery. At flood tide there was a good deal of ice in the rivers, but with the prevailing thaw this evil at least must soon pass away. A coal barge was struck by a field of ice on Saturday, off the Weehawken shore, and sunk. The cargo was valued at $3,000, and was uninsured. The schooner *Jersey Blue* also had a hole stove in her side and was sunk. The piers along the New-Jersey shore have been much damaged, and one wharf near Weehawken, which cost more than $5,000, has been destroyed.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—A Committee of the State Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Woods, Madden, Sumner, Pitts and Lawrence, are examining witnesses in the Nineteenth Ward of this City in the contested election case of HENRY CLAUSEN, JR., *vs.* Mr. VAN BRUNT, who received the certificate of election and took his seat at Albany. One hundred and fifty-one witnesses have thus far been examined, all of whom testify that they deposited their votes for Mr. CLAUSEN.

THE SAFETY OF THE FRENCH THEATRE.—Dr. E. H. JAMES, Sanitary Inspector for the Sixth District, has made an examination of the French Theatre with reference specially to the means of egress in case of fire or a panic. He reports to Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent Metropolitan Board of Health, that the building seats comfortably 1,284 persons, and that, in his opinion, with the exception of the private box doors, which open outward, and might be obstructed by a throng in the aisles, the arrangements are all that can be required. The inspector adds that the doors of the building all open outward. The ventilation is well arranged, and the building is warmed by seven furnaces in different parts of the cellar, indorsed in brick apartments.

The New Quarantine Hospital.—Next Thursday the new hospital at Quarantine is to be visited by members of the Legislature. It is at West Bank, about a mile and a half from the Staten Island shore in an easterly direction. The artificial foundation is about 480 feet long by 220 wide. The hospital, when completed, will consist of one long main building, with seven transverse buildings. It will be divided into several wards set apart for different kinds of disease, with wash, disinfecting and dead houses. The contract price for the entire work is $310,600; it will be completed by the 1st of June. The building is intended to accommodate about 200 patients comfortably.

Arrest of Boston Burglars.—On the night of the 2d inst., the store of James McAloon & Co., No. 3 College Buildings, Bowdoin-square, Boston, was entered by burglars, who carried off $2,000 worth of clothing. Since then three men have been arrested in Boston, and on Sunday Detective Lynch, of the Boston force, assisted by Detective Eustace, of this City, arrested John Rowan and James Smith on a charge of being concerned in this burglary. The prisoners were taken to Boston yesterday.

Saved from Freezing.—Sunday night about 9 o'clock, while Officer Osborn, of the Tremont Police, (Westchester County,) was patrolling his post, he found a middle-aged Scotchwoman, named Margaret White, who lives in Yonkers, in an almost exhausted state from cold. Mrs. White had been to New-York, and started to walk back to Yonkers, taking the way through Morrisania and Tremont by the Kingsbridge-road. She was taken to the Station-house and furnished with a sleeping place.

Feeding the Poor.—The German Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledges the receipt of $288 in aid of the poor for the week ending Feb. 15. Gifts of money will be received by Peter Kehr, No. 109 Suffolk-street; H. Berge, No. 13 Gold-street; M. Maul, No. 32 Rivington-street, and G. W. Schwaner, No. 8 Second-avenue, and of provisions by Justus Pfarrer, No. 69 Ludlow-street.

Results of Intoxication.—Henry Toden, a German butcher, of No. 166 Leonard-street, while intoxicated, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, fell overboard at Pier No. 47, East River. John Reilly, a resident of Brooklyn, walked off Pier No. 16, East River, yesterday, while intoxicated. Both men were rescued from drowning by the Police of the Seventh and First Precincts.

Charitable Fair.—To-day the members of the Anthon Memorial Church inaugurate a fair to raise funds for its Mission Chapel in Sixty-eighth-street. The fair will be held in the Harvard Rooms, corner Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, where preparations have been made to make it sufficiently attractive to please a host of charitable visitors.

Personal.—Mr. Wm. H. Webb and his party returned yesterday in the steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, from Aspinwall. They have been on a tour of inspection of the Nicaragua and Panama routes, and especially examined the works now in progress for restoring the harbor of Greytown.

The Philolexican Society.—The sixty-fifth anniversary of the Philolexican Society of Columbia College will be celebrated, as usual, with interesting exercises at the Academy of Music next Saturday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Abduction and Conspiracy Case.—In the Hudson County Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon, Dora Schwartz and Frederick Bosche, committed to jail by Justice White, of Hoboken, on a charge of conspiracy and abducting Anna Rupp into the house of prostitution kept by Mrs. Schwartz, at No. 285 Broome-street, New-York, were brought before Judge Dalrymple on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Clarke, counsel for the prisoners, asked for their discharge on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Judge Dalrymple declined to discharge the prisoners at present, not having fully investigated the papers upon which they were committed, but signified his willingness to admit them to bail in sums not less than $1,000. Not being prepared with sureties, the prisoners were remanded to the custody of the jailor.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Oyer and Terminer, and No. 3857—People, &c., vs. Miller.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Hoxie vs. Kenworthy, Executrix.
1194—Peet et al. vs. Tilt et al.
1186—Hopkins vs. Hadley et al.
1136—Carpenter vs. Mott et al.
1228—Hyde, Executrix, vs. Fenne et al.
1222—Bernard vs. Baleman.
1224—Hume vs Sheen et al.
1226—Fowler vs. Beasden et al.
1228—Wyckoff vs. Demson.
1230—Stark vs. Hendricks et al., Executors.
1232—Shea et al vs. Waite et al.
1234—Burkhalter vs. Second National Bank of Erie, Penn.
1236—Valk et al. vs. Byrne.
1238—Maryan vs. Luling et al.
1240—N. Y. Mail S. S. Co. vs. North Am. Loyd S. S. Co.
1242—Jacobs vs. Herz.
1244—Wolf vs. Raessler.
1246—Black et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.
1248—Lord vs. Bowen.
1250—Barretto vs. Glackan.

Part III.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
611—Frobisher vs. L. I. R. R. Company.
779—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
861—Levy vs. Reichman.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
480—Hale vs. Holladay.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
876—Mints vs. Thirsen.
264—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
140—Hurlbut vs. Wright et al.
863—Grund et al. vs. Pendergast et al.
608—Tyson et al. vs. Moore et al.
883—Gould vs. Lyddon et al.
1081½—Matthews vs. Hobb.
900—Monahan vs. Spotts et al. Adm'rs.
41—Sturgis vs. Roberts.
1062½—Bradley vs. Somerindyke et al.
493—Tucker et al. vs West. U. Tel. Co.
258—Howard vs. Wright.
781—Osborne et al. vs. Mich. Cen. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
17—Fisher et al. vs. King et al.
28—Pullman vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Holbrook vs. N. J. Zinc Co.
36—Fisher et al vs. Fowler, impl'd.
41—Sturgis vs. Muxlow.
51—Nesbitt vs. Persuhn.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
118—Bunker vs. Bunker, ex'r.
132—Ackerman vs. Ackerman et al.
135—Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c.
136—Hoyt et al. vs. Moon et al.
137—Same vs. Same.
138—Same vs. Same.
139—Von Berg vs. Finch et al.
140—Beamish, rec'r, &c., vs. Woodbridge.
141—Muller vs. Haller.
142—Redmond vs. Hatch et al.
143—Hastings vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
145—Lyon vs. Treadwell et al.
146—Boyd vs. Schlosinger et al.
147—Warth vs. Radde.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
84—Hendricks vs. Stark.
89—State of Tennessee vs. Powell.
95—Birdseye vs. Leary.
106—Gurnell vs. Bickell.

Call.

No.
111—Merchant vs Layton.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2647—Wood vs. DeCamp.
3481—Bayard vs. Sanborne et al.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
3279—Coit vs. Planer et al.
3707—Weil et al. vs. Bourdon et al.
3777—Sears vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co., of N. Y.
3301—Hoebleau, &c., vs. Berlein.
3391—Dodge et al. vs. Clyde et al.
3341—Dodge et al. vs. Hatch
3529—Allen, Exx., &c., vs. Smith.
3691—Levy vs. Hammond.
2875—Stephens vs. West et al.
3685—Johnson vs. Tappen et al.
3709—Alexander vs. Cohen.
3711—Corey et al. vs. Snodey et al.

Part II.—Held by McCunn J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3420—Berry et al vs. Goldstein.
3758—Coster vs. Peters.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3736—Broadway Bank vs. Howard.
2078—Security Ins. Co. vs. New Jersey Steam Nav. Co.
3618—Sturgis vs. N. J. St'm Nav. Co.
3238—Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.
1774—Jaffray vs. Ramage et al.
3642—White et al vs. Arkush.
3782—Adams vs. Blomcan et al.
3760—Dousse vs. Genin.
3348—Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and W. S. S. Co.
3832—Koenig vs. Schweidler.
3564—Bertram vs. Lange et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
942—Franklin Mfg. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
886—Kaiser vs. Kallman.
870—Fiske vs. Thatcher et al.
[illegible]—Thompson vs. Burns et al.
925—Kennedy vs. Siegmann et al.
906—Arnold vs. Bedford.
694—Sinclair, &c. vs. Allaire.
975—Leaney vs. Clark.
976—Allen, &c., vs. Goodman.
982—Radigan vs. Cane.
993—Kerney vs. Hast et al.
995—Churchill vs. Thadey.
913—Levy vs. Rabbitte.
916—Richardson vs. Hirsall.
955—Hassett vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
120—Rosenstein vs. Bacharach.
124—Kolsmayn vs. Gerard.
164—Burrass vs. Keyser.
[illegible]—Grener vs. Orth.
126—Hoffling vs. Sadler.
[illegible]—Poston vs. Hammill.
137—Ammerman vs. Voege.
[illegible]—Finnan vs. Malloy.
[illegible]—Brien vs. Bailey.
[illegible]—Snotwell vs. Foster.
[illegible]—Danzigen vs. Guest.
[illegible]—Campbell vs. Murphy.
[illegible]—Gass vs. Oldalk.
[illegible]—Wagner vs. Murback.
[illegible]—Kurzman vs. Harris.
189—Hulbert vs. Dubuque and Lackawanna R. R. Co.
190—Gurnsey vs. Marshall.
191—Townsend vs. Cafferty.
192—Schmetter vs. Schrinkler.
193—Butt vs. Jugons.
194—Anderson vs. McMahon.
195—Peterson vs. Peterson.
196—Gavitt vs. Chretie.
197—Hilzome vs. Heitz.
198—See vs. Schultz.
199—Henry vs. Brown.
200—Squires vs. Osgood.
201—Riddell vs. Bixbee.
202—Pauison vs. Bixbee.
204—Gottschalk vs. Blayer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The People vs. Jacob Otto; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward A. J. Berganon, Theobald Bougue; burglary and grand larceny.
The People vs. Theophilus Bourgue; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward A. J. Berganon; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas P. Jacks; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Allen; false pretenses.
The People vs. Edgus S. Alliene; false pretenses.
The People vs. Adolph Schlansenbery; false pretenses.
The People vs. Charles Clamy; assault and battery felonious.
The People vs. Charles Miller; assault and battery felonious.
The People vs. Thomas Brennan, Matthew Donohue; burglary.
The People vs. Edward Hanbury, Michael Noonan; receiving stolen goods.
The People vs. Gerald Dalton; forgery.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
12—Horan vs. Richardson.
17—Sheridan vs. Hall.
65—Walsh vs. Canavan.
1?0—Marsteller vs. Simpson.
90—Crummy vs. Campbell.
104—Dennis vs. Donnevan.
41—Friel vs. Askins.
14—O'Brien vs. Capwell.
38—Stewart vs. Taylor.
40—Tate vs. Taylor.
88—Bates vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Feb. 17.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY INJUNCTION.

Frank Work, as a Director of the New-York and Erie Railway Company, vs. Daniel Drew, John E. Eldridge, Alexander S. Diven, Homer Ramsdell, J. C. Bancroft, —— Davis, H. Thompson, Dudley S. Gregory, Frederick A. Lane, George Graves, James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, Wm. B. Skidmore, Jordon, Bardwell, Whiting and others, Directors of the New-York and Erie Railway Company.—The plaintiff in this action Mr. Frank Work, has commenced an action against Daniel Drew and other Directors of the Erie Railway Company, and to-day obtained an injunction. The facts of the case may be learned from the following abstract of the complaint and affidavits upon which the injunction was granted:

It is alleged that with proper management, Erie is worth over $100 per share. The complaint then proceeds to set forth the several steps by which the present Company grew out of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. The new Company was formed in 1861, with nominally the same capital as the old Company, to wit., $11,500,000. They were also authorized to issue preferred stock, in conversion of certain unsecured indebtedness, amounting to about $8,500,000. After this a further act of the Legislature authorized the issue of $5,000,000 of common stock, for construction purposes only. Besides this they were authorized to issue 54 shares for certain specified purposes, and stock to the extent of $3,000,000, to pay certain bonds issued to the Comptroller of the State of New-York. The payment of these bonds was extended to 1897. On the 31st of December, 1865, the whole amount of the stock of the Company was $251,058, consisting of preferred stock to the amount of $8,337,750; common stock, $11,550,000—the latter issued in exchange for the stock of the old Company. Of this, $2,800,000 common stock was issued in exchange for fourth mortgage and other bonds of the Erie Railroad Company. Furthermore, 200 shares have been issued for other purposes, and they still had the right to issue $2,800,000 for construction purposes. They had also issued bonds in England, convertible into stock, to the amount of about $3,000,000. The complaint then charges that Daniel Drew, being always a director of the company, and a member of its Executive Committee, was continually speculating in its stock—generally with a short interest, and that his object was to depress the stock. That for some months previous to 1866, he had been making large short sales at from $96 to $70 per share, and at an average of $90 per share. That Drew, in May, 1866, being very largely short, to enable him to fill his contracts, and by his influence in the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, he procured them to enter into an agreement to deliver to him the 28,000 shares of construction stock and $3,000,000 of convertible bonds, on his advancing them 60 per cent. of the stock and bonds, payable in two years, with 7 per cent. interest, he to be at liberty to use the stock in the meantime and return it after two years; that he, in fact, converted his $3,000,000 of bonds into stock immediately, thus obtaining the unlimited control of 58,000 shares of the stock for two years for his speculative purposes. The complaint further charges that Drew used this stock to make his deliveries on his short contracts at prices averaging about $90 per share, and thus in place of being in advance to the Company, he was in funds by the amount of his differences. It is also alleged that Drew, by his speculations in this stock since he obtained it, has made large profits, more than sufficient to repay his advances with interest. The plaintiff claims that the agreement of Drew with his co-directors was fraudulent and void, and that he must account to the Company for all profits he has made by it. Further, that the issue to him of 28,000 shares was illegal, as being for another purpose than that of construction, and the issue of $3,000,000 in bonds was illegal, at least, so far as they were convertible—the Company having no stock to make such conversion and no power to issue such stock without proceedings to increase their capital, and that Drew, as one of the Directors, is chargeable with the consequences of any defects in his title to the stock, and must account for it and restore it so that the Company may cancel 30,000 shares, although it is valid in the hands of third parties who have received it innocently. In support of this, among other things, it is claimed that the reports of the Company for 1866 and 1867 entirely ignore the issue of the 58,000 shares and the transactions with Mr. Drew. The Erie Railway Company is made a party to prevent it, through its Directors, from making any settlement of the claim with Mr. Drew.

A preliminary injunction, though absolute in terms, was granted. Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo and Mr. Spencer appearing for plaintiff. The following is a copy of the injunction order:

It appearing to my satisfaction from the complaint in this action and the affidavit thereto attached, that sufficient ground for this order exists, &c. I do hereby order that the defendants in this action and each of them do absolutely desist and refrain from paying out of any of the funds of the Erie Railway Company to Daniel Drew, any part of the principal or interest of certain moneys amounting to the sum of $3,480,000 or thereabouts, which were received by said Company at divers times during the year 1866 from the said Daniel Drew, as a loan or advance of 60 per cent. upon 28,000 shares of the common stock, and $3,000,000 of convertible bonds of said Company. Also from releasing or in any manner discharging or attempting to release or discharge the said Daniel Drew from any liability which he may have incurred to said Erie Railway Company or from any cause of action which the said Company may have against him. And I do further order that such of the defendants herein as are members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of said company, do absolutely desist and refrain from authorizing or consenting to any such payment or release, or any settlement of accounts between said company and said Daniel Drew, or any compromise of any of the matters embraced in the complaint, or any disposition of the 58,000 shares obtained by said Drew from said company, other than the delivery of said shares to said company. And I do further order that said Drew do in like manner desist and refrain from demanding or receiving from said company the payment of the principal or interest of his said advances to said company, or any part thereof, and from taking any proceedings at law or otherwise for the collection of said principal or interest, or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of any lien which he may have or claim to have upon any stocks or bonds of said company as security for said advances, until the account between him and the said company, of and concerning the dealings set forth in the complaint in this action shall have been judicially settled and the balance thereof ascertained.

GEO. G. BARNARD,
Justice Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—BROOKLYN—Feb. 17.

Before Justices Lott, Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

DECISIONS.

The following are the decisions at the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in the Second Judicial District:

Silas D. Gardner vs. John M. Gardner; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Daniel Harrington vs. John Smith, and sixteen other cases in favor of different plaintiffs against the same defendant; order reversed and motion to vacate order of June 10, 1867, staying proceedings, &c., granted. No costs allowed to either party on the appeal or the motion. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

William H. DeCamp, Receiver, &c., vs. George Marshall et al.—Order affirmed except as to extra allowance, which must be stricken out, and the order modified to that extent. No costs allowed on appeal. Justice Lott dissenting. Opinions by Justices Gilbert and Lott.

George Webb vs. Emma L. Wright—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

William S. Bennett vs. Squire P. Collins—Orders reversed, $10 costs on each appeal. The motion to dismiss appeal to County Court, &c., granted with $10 costs, and the motion to compel a further return by the Justice, &c., denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Maria Savage and Letitia Anderson vs. John D. and Maria Minkler—Judgment to be entered for the plaintiff with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

William F. Titus vs. Benjamin F. Opie and Wm. B. Nichols; judgment reversed and a new trial at the Circuit ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Lott.

John A. Simpson vs. Rockhill Robeson; order granting a new trial affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

William Sherwood vs. Barney E. Hadley; judgment reversed and a new trial at the Circuit ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Cornelius V. S. Wilson vs. Edwin K. Scranton and Wm. H. Otis—Order denying a new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Starks W. Lewis et al. vs. William F. Lewis et al.—Decree of Surrogate reversed and issues to be tried at the Circuit, &c., as required by statute, ordered. Costs of the appeal to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

George Bliss vs. Joel A. Mattison and Elisha C. Litchfield—Judgment for the defendants ordered with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Thomas Higgs vs. Isaac Teller.—Order reversed and an order to be entered, giving the plaintiff his costs on the appeal to the County Court, &c. No costs on the appeal allowed to either party. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Benjamin A. Wardell and A. N. Shearer vs. John McNamee, Sheriff, &c.—Order denying motion for a new trial, judgment reversed and a new trial granted; costs to abide the event. Justice Barnard dissenting. Opinions by Justices Gilbert and Barnard.

Isaac P. Morrison vs. Wm. Mackey; order denying a new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Henry B. Armstrong vs. Frederick Moul; judgment for the defendant with costs; Justice Lott dissenting. Opinions by Justices Barnard and Lott.

Timothy Doyle vs. Andrew H. Jayne; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Michael Murphy vs. James Knapp; judgment of County Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

The Fort Stanwix Bank vs. Abraham W. Leggett et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Lott.

James H. Watson and James H. Pettinger vs. Henry Bauer; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Gilbert Vale vs. James Bliss and George Davis; order denying motion for a new trial, and judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

John Cuddehy vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment reversed and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Louisa M. Stenton vs. Leonard W. Jerome et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Phebe Ann Carmichael, Executrix, &c., vs. Eliza Carmichael, surviving executrix, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gilbert.

Mary Ryan vs. Jacob Vetter—Judgment for the defendant, with costs, &c. Opinion by Justice Lott.

Charles L. Strong vs. George W. Purdy, impleaded, &c.—Judgment against the defendant reversed, and a new trial at the Circuit as to him ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

George A. Reed vs. Charles L. Colby and others—Order denying a motion for new trial and judgment affirmed with costs. Opinions by Justices Lott and Barnard.

Edward Rorke and James Rorke vs. The Brooklyn Flint Glass Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

George B. Skinner vs. Jane Quinn; order denying motion for new trial and judgment affirmed with costs.

CASES, &C., HEARD AND DECIDED BY ALL THE COURT.

Elias H. Van Brunt vs. William E. Doubleday and Horace Dickenson; Part of order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs.

John H. Warner vs. Augustus O. Van Lennep, acting Executor and others; Judgment for the defendant on the non-suit with costs.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE CONNELL-CASEY MURDER TRIAL.

After a number of postponements, the trial of Richard Casey for the murder of Wm. Connell, on the morning of the 4th ult., was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Ingraham, yesterday morning. The court-room was densely crowded by eager spectators, who watched the proceedings attentively. The prisoner, a young man of medium height, apparently well developed muscles, and a face not at all prepossessing, sat beside his counsel, Ex-Judge Stuart, and Mr. J. D. Townsend, and seemed to take a painful interest in all that was said or done.

After the difficult task of impaneling a jury had been accomplished, Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, opened the case for the people, setting forth clearly, succinctly, and ably, the theory of the prosecution. The following testimony was then taken:

Margaret Brown, alias Mary Daniels, residing at No. 28 Market-street, deposed: I travel the streets for a living; at a little before one o'clock on the morning of the murder I was in company with Emma Gardner and deceased; we met deceased corner of Canal-street and Bowery, and he walked down Bowery with us to the corner of Bayard-street; the prisoner was standing on the steps of the liquor-store on the northwest corner of Bayard-street and Bowery; as we were about passing he shook some money at us; it appeared to be either stamps or bills; deceased said, "What do you mean to insult me for?" the prisoner said it was none of his business if he shook a five dollar bill in our faces; some words passed between them when the prisoner knocked deceased's hat off; it fell in the gutter, and when deceased attempted to pick it up the prisoner drew a revolver from his left side pocket; he stepped from the stoop where he had been standing at the time, pointed the pistol deliberately at the deceased and fired; deceased screamed and fell down sideways in the gutter; when he was down the prisoner fired a second shot at him; deceased had the back of his head toward the prisoner when he was shot the first time; I can't say what position he was in when the second shot was fired; after firing the first shot the prisoner stood still about four minutes, and then fired the second shot; when deceased was shot he fell in Bayard-street, just opposite the steps of the New-England Hotel.

Thomas McCarty, of No. 71 Mulberry-street, testified: Between twelve and one o'clock in the morning I was passing through Bayard-street toward the Bowry, on the left-hand side; when I reached the corner I heard the prisoner and deceased arguing; deceased was standing near the curb, and the prisoner was near the house; he walked toward the deceased with something shining in his hand, and pointed it at deceased; I heard a shot, when I ran for an officer; I had ran only a short distance from the hotel when I heard a second shot; I cannot say whether the pistol shown is the one used by the prisoner or not; I knew the deceased, but not the prisoner.

Charles Washburne, Resident Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, testified: Wm. Connell was admitted to the hospital at about two o'clock A. M. on the 4th of January, suffering from pistol-shot wounds of the head; one bullet was removed immediately after admission; he was suffering much from shock, but was perfectly insensible; he lingered in this condition until three A. M. to-day, when he died; a *post-mortem* examination was made and two openings found in the skull, both situated on the left side, one about two inches anterior to the occipital protuberance, and the second in the parietal bone, two inches anterior to the first and in a line to it. In both cases fragments of bone from the inner table of the skull were driven into the brain substance, a portion of bullet was found upon the external orifice of the first-mentioned wound, and the remainder at the base of the brain. In my opinion death resulted from laceration of the brain, due to pistol-shot wounds.

At this point the Court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stuyvesant Bank vs. Alfred Levy et. al.; receiver appointed.

By Judge Barnard.

Wm. Phelps vs. Geo. W. Platt et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Jones.

Edwin R. Weggin vs. the Rider Horse Mail Company. The Company should pass a resolution disavowing the act of their agent and authorizing the making of these motions. Let the motions stand over for a reasonable time to enable such a resolution to be passed.

The People vs. John Rob et al.; order granted.

Albert A. Dolliver vs. S. J. Wilders; motion granted in part and denied in part, without costs to either party. (See opinion.)

Joseph W. Collins vs. Henry A. Swann; see memorandum with Clerk.

Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah E. Clark; motion for reference granted.

James Braser vs. Henry Harbeck; motion granted.

Theodore Wilkins vs. John Burnhardt; motion for reference granted.

Louis Bamberger vs. Wm. M. Woodhull; order opening default.

Geo. Terry vs. John Layton; injunction continued and receiver appointed.

Jennie R. Hilton et al. vs. Geo. W. Niles et al.; injunction dissolved with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Brady.

Walsh vs. Basch; motion decided. (See opinion.)

The People vs. Costello; motion granted on payment of $250 and Sheriff's fees.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The business transacted at the Court of General Sessions yesterday was very light, only three cases having been passed upon.

Jas. Hogan, a cabinet-maker, 26 years of age, pleaded guilty of stealing a double set of harness, worth $50, from John T. King, of No. 20 East Fourth-street, on the 8th inst. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Becker was charged with burglariously entering the store, No. 3 Avenue D, on the night of the 9th inst., and stealing therefrom $35 worth of dry goods. The evidence of breaking into the premises was not clearly established, the defence insisting that the window had been left open, and the jury found a verdict of "guilty of grand larceny" only. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

John Hammon was convicted by the jury of stealing a silver watch, worth $25, from the vest pocket of Officer William Green, of the Seventh Precinct, on the 20th of November last, while he (Hammon) was being taken as a convict to Blackwell's Island, on the ferry-boat *Bellevue*. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, represented the people. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT—FEB. 17.

Before Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVEN.

The wills of the following persons have been proved during the past week: Wm. T. Kelly, Thos. Yates, Ashbel Hubbard, Erastus Graves, Henry Hobley, Miles Swaney, Wm. Croome, Chas. B. Whitmore, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration in the estates of the following named deceased persons were granted:—Peter C. Reilly to John B. Reilly, Patrick O'Reilly to Mary O'Reilly, Edward B. Chamkee to Augusta Chamkee, Margaret H. Chaffee to Amos Chaffee, Benjamin C. Hudson to Sarah C. Hudson, Alexander C. Burnett to Elizabeth Burnett, Elizabeth Dickson to Robert Dickson, Michael Monaghan to Anne Monaghan, Frederick J. Whipps to Anna Whipps, and William Newman, Jane H. Parker to David Huriss, and Hamilton Brown to Charlotte Brown, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to George Collins, the father of Mary Jane Collins, Charles A. Collins and Julia T. Collins; to Michael T. Murphy, as guardian for Sarah McConnon and John T. McConnon; to Joseph Law, as guardian for Albert A. Smith and Daniel A. Smith—all of the City of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Feb. 17.

Before Judge Thompson.

DISPUTE AS TO OWNERSHIP.

Augustus Giesbacht vs. George Whitlock.—This action was brought to recover possession of fifteen inches of land in Bergen-street, near Smith-street. Plaintiff claimed that by right of ownership in his predecessors, he became possessed of land and premises in Brooklyn, lying between a point at the northerly side of Bergen-street, distant 125 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Bergen and Smith-street, running thence northerly in a line parallel with Bergen-street one foot and three inches; thence running nearly parallel with Smith-street, 20 feet 3 inches, to the northerly line of Bergen-street, and thence easterly to the last mentioned line, 1 foot 2 inches to the point or place beginning. Of a portion of this plot of ground—1 foot 3 inches—it was alleged the defendants were unlawfully in possession, and for the recovery of this plot, plaintiff asked for judgment in his favor, besides $100 damages, with the costs of action. Whitlock, through counsel, denied that Giesbacht, either by right of grantor, predecessor, or ancestor, was seized of the property twenty years before the commencement of the action; that defendant had adverse possession of the property for the past twenty years which, was sufficient in itself to constitute a fee-simple right, and consequently the action was not tenable. Counsel for Mr. Waitlock moved for a non-suit, which was granted.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 17.

Before Judge Troy.

COMMISSION.

Chas. Wood vs. Cornelia A. Trowbridge.—This was an action brought to recover ninety-six dollars, commission claimed by plaintiff as assignee of Mr. Davenport for having sold a house, the property of defendant. Mrs. Trowbridge was owner of some premises in Park-place, which she was anxious to dispose of. It was claimed by Wood that Mr. Davenport, a real estate broker, acted as agent for the sale of the property by her directions, and succeeded in disposing of it on the 15th August last for $9,000. For the defence it was denied that Mr. Davenport ever acted as broker, and that the property was disposed of without his intervention. The evidence on both sides was very contradictory. The case has not yet been concluded.

Mr. W. E. Cooke appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Wm. Legget Whiting for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17, 1868.

$65,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	100	Atlantic Mail	97
54,000	U. S. 5-20s, R. '62	108	100	do	97⅛
25,000	do	108⅜	200	do	97¼
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	108	20	Am. Ex. Co	70⅜
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	111⅛	2	do......2d call	70
1,000	do......Small	111	240	Mer. U. Ex	35
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65......New	107¾	100	do	34¾
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	101⅝	100	do......2d call	35
41,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅞	800	N. Y. Cen. R	132¼
6,000	do	107⅞	600	do	132⅜
5,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue	108⅛	100	do	132¾
3,000	do	108⅛	100	do......b30	132⅞
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	103	100	do......at 10	132¼
5,000	do	102¾	100	do	132½
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	64⅛	400	do	132¼
10,000	do	64½	300	do......s15	132⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new	61¾	200	do	132⅜
50,000	do	61⅞	100	do......2d call	133⅛
75,000	do	62	100	do	133⅛
10,000	do	62⅛	100	do	133½
10,000	do......2d call	62⅜	200	do	133⅝
9,000	do	62½	2200	Erie R	77
2,000	do	62¾	200	do	77¼
55,000	do	63	200	do	77⅜
55,000	do	63⅛	1500	do......b10	77½
2,000	Ill. Con. Bds. '77	99⅛	300	do......s60	77
25,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	46¼	100	do......b10	77⅜
1,000	do	46½	200	do	77⅝
1,000	Vir. 6s, new	41	900	do	78
2,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	100	Erie R. Pf	79½
10,000	do	80	100	Reading R......b30	94¾
10,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	52½	600	do	94¼
10,000	do	52⅞	200	do......2d call	94⅝
4,000	do	53	400	Harlem R	131½
20,000	do	53¼	50	Panama R	321½
30,000	do	53⅛	300	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅞
18,000	do......2d call	53	500	do	92¾
21,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	53	200	Clev. & Pitts R	97⅞
10,000	do	54¼	100	do	97½
10,000	Ky. State 6s	95	100	do	98⅛
1,000	Ohio 6s, '81	102	100	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	108
21,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	50	Chic. & N. W. Pf	75
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94⅛	300	do	74⅝
15,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	400	do	74¼
200	do......2d call	93¼	100	do	74⅝
2,000	Hudson R. 1st M.	103½	300	Clev. & Tol	112½
8,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	86½	100	do	112⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d	80½	300	do	112⅝
5,000	do	80½	100	do......2d call	112¾
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91	100	Chic. & R. I	99
2,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, bds.	82	100	do	98⅝
40,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	80	100	M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf.	100
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	100	do......b60	101½
10	Bank of Commerce	120	41	Chic. B. & Q. R	150
20	do	119¾	100	Mil. & St. P	50⅛
10	Bank S. of N. Y	112	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	67½
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	100	500	Del. L. & W	114½
500	West. U. Tel	34¾	50	N. J. Cen. R	116
500	do......b30	34⅝	39	do	115¾
200	do......s2	34⅜	300	P., Ft. W. & C	101¼
400	do	34⅜	100	do......s30	101⅛
600	do	34¼	300	do	101⅛
500	do......s30	34¾	100	O. & Miss. R	32¼
100	N. Y. Guano	11	500	do	32⅜
100	Quicksilver	24¾	300	do	32½
90	Del. & Hud. Ca	149	100	Ohio & Miss Pf	78
20	Pacific Mail	108¾	300	Mar. & C. 1st Pr	35
500	do	108½	800	do	35¼
300	do	108¾	300	do	35⅛
100	do......s30	108⅝	200	do......2d call	35¼
115	do	109	200	do......b30	35⅛
200	do......2d call	108⅞	200	do	35
100	do	108¾	200	do	34¾
50	U. S. Ex	73½	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	16
100	Cum. Coal Pf	36½	1000	do	15½
			400	do	15⅜
			100	do	15⅛
			1600	do	15
			300	H. & St. J	72
			100	do......2d call	71¾
			100	H. & St. J. Pf	81
			100	do......b30	81
			600	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15
			200	do	14⅝
			200	do	14¾

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '67, new iss	108½	600	N. Y. Cen	133⅛
2,000	Small	108⅛	300	do......b30	133⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '81, R.	119⅛	200	do......2d call	133½
50,000	U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	105	100	Erie R	78¼
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series. small	107⅝	50	do	78⅛
25,000	do. 3d series	107⅝	700	do	78½
5,000	do......Small	107½	500	do......2d call	77⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s......x c	65	400	Clev. & Pitts	98
22,000	Tenn. 6s, new	62½	400	Chi. & N. W. R	60
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	53½	200	Tol., W. & W. Pf	71
200	West. U. Tel	34¾	200	Readin. R	94½
300	do......2d call	34⅝	300	do	94⅞
200	Cum. Coal Pf	37	400	M. S. & N. I. R	92⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co	24½	500	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
330	Pacific Mail	108⅝	100	P., F. W. & C	101⅛
100	do	108¾	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pf	34½
25	do	108⅝	1000	do......b30	34¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex	41¾	100	do	34⅜
100	U. S. Ex......s30	73½	600	do......2d call	33¾
200	Mer. U. Ex	35½	200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf	14½
			200	H. & St. J. R. Pf	82

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mer. Union Ex	35¼	4200	Erie R	77¾
100	Canton Co	61¼	100	do......c	77¾
100	do......b10	61½	100	do......b15	77⅝
100	do	61¾	200	do......s10	77⅜
1100	Pacific Mail	109¼	500	do	77⅝
100	do	109⅛	100	do......b5	77¾
1800	do	109	300	do	77½
200	do	108¾	300	Reading R	94⅝
300	do	108⅞	200	Mil. & St. P	50¼
100	do......c	109	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67⅛
300	At. Mail	96¾	200	Clev. & Tol	112⅛
200	West. U. Tel	35	500	C., R. I. & P	98⅝
600	do	34⅞	300	Chi. & N. W	60
400	do......c	34¾	300	Chic. & N. W Pf	74⅛
300	N. Y. C. R......ex-d	133⅛	600	do	74⅜
600	do	133⅜	100	do......s15	74⅜
1200	do	133¼	200	do......c	74⅛
900	do......s10	133	300	do......s3	74½
800	Harlem R	131¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Amer. Ex. Co	70¾	100	W. U. Tel	34¾
100	Mer. U. Ex	35¼	200	Reading R	94½
100	Pac. Mail	109	100	do......s10	94⅝
50	do	109	200	do......b10	95
300	Atlantic Mail	97	100	P., F. W. & C	101⅝
200	do	97⅛	200	do......s10	101½
100	do	97¼	100	Ohio & M. R......b30	32⅜
500	N. Y. Cen......x-d	134	200	do	32½
300	do	133½	300	Bost. H. & E	15⅛
200	do......c	133⅜	1200	Clev. & Pitts	98
200	Erie Pf	80	200	do......b10	98⅛
100	do	80¼	300	do	98⅛
3400	Erie R	78⅛	800	do......c	98¼
1000	do......b3	78⅜	600	do......b3	98⅛
200	do......b10	78¼	200	do......b15	98¼
200	do......s5	78¼	200	do......s5	98⅛
400	do......b15	78⅜	600	Clev. & Tol	112⅝
3200	do	78¼	100	Chic., R. I. & P......c	98¾
500	do......b3	78⅝	100	do......b10	98⅝
400	do......b10	78⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf	74⅜
800	do	78¾			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co	60	100	Erie R. Pf	80½
100	do	59	400	Reading R	94⅞
50	Amer. Ex	70¾	200	do......s30	94⅝
300	Pacific Mail	108⅝	100	M. & St. P	49⅞
200	do	108⅝	100	do	50
100	do......s3	108¾	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	67½
100	do......b15	108⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅜
100	do......s5	108⅞	300	M. So. & N. I. R	92⅝
100	Wes. U. Tel......b30	34⅞	100	do	92⅝
500	do	34¾	500	Clev. & Pitts	98
100	do......b10	34⅝	100	do	97⅞
100	do......s3	34½	200	do......b10	97⅞
1200	N. Y. Cent......x-d	133⅜	200	Clev. & Toledo	112⅜
300	do	133½	100	do	112
100	do......b15	133⅜	200	Chi. R. I. & P......b3	98⅜
500	do	133⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	74⅜
200	do......b3	133⅜	100	do......b3	74⅝
2300	Erie R	77⅜	100	do	74⅝
500	do	77¾	200	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf	33⅞
400	do......b5	77⅝	300	Atlantic Mail	97
500	do......b10	77⅞			

Monday, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Gold Room sales opened firm at 140⅞@141 this morning, and soon advanced to 141¼@⅜@½ ₩ cent. The Gold for Cash delivery was in moderate supply, and balances were carried over at cheap rates of interest. The Washington telegrams were not very sensational through the forenoon, but some use was made of the easier Cable quotation for 5-20s in London. The Foreign Exchanges are firm on the basis of 109⅞ for 60 day Bills, standard drawers. As there is no Hamburg and Southampton mail steamer to sail to-morrow, the business was done in anticipation of the Cunarder on Wednesday. The Cable news of the Liverpool Cotton market is again quite cheering for the trade on this side. After the enormous business in our own market on Saturday, there was another good demand to-day, though holders advance their pretensions most too rapidly for free sales.

The demand for Money from the Brokers was again moderate, and no signs appear of an early advance in rates, which continue 4@5 ₩ cent. on the Public Funds, and 5@6 ₩ cent. on other Stock Collateral. Merchant paper, strictly first-class, is discounted at 6@7 ₩ cent. for short dates.

The Public Funds were held with much firmness at the last rates of Saturday, but the buying was not generally animated and the counter business with the great dealers in Wall-street was only to a fair amount. The 5-20s of 1862 coupons were wanted at 111⅜ ₩ cent. and not offered under 111½ at the late Board. The new 5-20s of 1867 were firm at 108⅛@108¼ ₩ cent. The 10-40s, with the March coupon included, are 104⅞@105 ₩ cent. The Registered 5-20s of 1862 were less freely offered, and 108 was paid and subsequently bid. They are, relatively, the cheapest of the Gold bearing list at this price, having 60 days more Gold interest accumulated than the new 5-20s. The 7-30 ₩ cents. relapsed into dullness again. The Treasury has not been a buyer, as far as we are advised, since the close of January, though it is probable if large sums should accumulate here by the close of the present month, the Secretary may be induced to purchase. The conversions into new 5-20s are not very active, as the holders avail themselves of the four or five months which the Notes have yet to run, to make their election between selling and converting.

The Border State Bonds attracted large buying, for a further rise, and Tennessees and North Carolinas were especially buoyant at an advance of 1@1½@2 ₩ cent. on the sales of Saturday. New-Yorks were also in demand, a few 6 ₩ cents. of 1872 offered at 103@102¾ ₩ cent.

The sales of Erie Stock, in the Railway market on the Stock Exchange, were again very active, and an advance to 77½@78@78¼@78⅞ ₩ cent. was paid through the forenoon for very large amounts. The upward movement since early on Saturday derived new interest to-day from certain proceedings initiated in the Supreme Court against Mr. Drew and the Directors of the Company, who sanctioned the irregular and unauthorized loan of June, 1866, of 54,000 shares of Stock, outside the charter limits and not since recognized in the annual reports of the Company. The plaintiff to the present proceeding, (which we understand is to be followed up by other suits of discovery and relief,) is Mr. Frank Work, one of the new Directors of the Company, who prays for an injunction preliminary against Mr. Drew and his co-directors, to restrain any and all private settlements of this transaction until the hearing of this cause. The bill also charges Mr. Drew with having violated trust in selling the Stock, and aims to hold him to account and responsibility for all profits upon and the outside prices of such sales and resales in the last two years; and also for a return of the Stock without consideration other than the money balance, if any, which may be found due him after the full accounting referred to. The preliminary injunction was served this morning by order from Judge Barnard.

In the other New-York and Western Roads the dealings were large, but with some irregularity in the tone of the market, except for Cleveland and Pittsburg, which advanced to 98@98⅛ ₩ cent., and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common, which took another rapid rise to 72 ₩ cent. Further large dealings were had in both classes of the Marietta Stock; the Seconds sold at 15@16; the Firsts at 35½@35@34¼@34 ₩ cent. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, and quiet on the Express Stocks. At the early Boards New-York Central was sold down to 132½ ₩ cent. It soon rallied to 134 again, and at the Second Regular Board fell back to 133⅛.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The excitement in Erie somewhat abated, and the other Railways quiet:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅞	104⅞	Missouri	104	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111⅜	Northwest	60¼	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅜	N. West Pref	74⅞	74⅜
N. Y. Central	134	133⅜	Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞
Erie	77	77⅞	Fort Wayne	102	101⅞
Hudson	148	148⅞	W. U. Telegraph	35¼	34⅞
Reading	94⅞	94⅞	M'chants' Union	35¼	35¼
Mich. Southern	93	92⅞	St. Paul Pref	67⅞	67
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	32⅜	St. Paul Com	51⅛	49⅞
Pittsburgh	97	97⅞	Pacific Mail	109⅛	108⅜
Toledo	112⅝	112	American Gold	141	141⅞
Tenn 6s, new	61⅛	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., reg., 1868	103⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868	104	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108⅛
6 ₩ ct. reg., 1881	111⅜	6 ₩ cent., reg., 1871	119
500 & 1,000, 1881	112	5 ₩ cent., reg., 1874	110
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	108	7 3-10 2d series	107⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, new is	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. B'y loan	108⅜	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	102	Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	102⅜	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	102⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	102⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1878	102⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. by loan '71	96	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1876	96⅜	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	65
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '75	96	Tennessee new bds	62⅜
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	102	Virginia 6s, ex-c	46
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	Virginia 6s, n. b.	41⅛
Illinois reg., 1862	99⅛	Georgia 6s	67⅛
Ill. 6s, con. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	53⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	53
Ill. 6s, cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅜	California 7s	13
		Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of the Repub	110
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	105
Merchants	115	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	119	Irving	107
Union	115½	Shoe and Leather	111
America	137	Continental	102
City	175	St. Nicholas	103
Phenix	105	Marine	140
Fulton	158	Impt'rs. & Traders'	119
National	106	Park	147
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Man. & Merchants	102
State of New-York	112	Central National	105
Commerce	118¾	Fourth National	103½
Mechanics B'k Ass	116	Ninth National	104
Ocean	102½	Oriental Bank	135
American Exchange	119		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Del. L. & W. 2d M	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Tol. & W. 2d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 7's, con. 1876	129	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	72
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	129	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	74
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	100½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	97
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	95½	Gal. & Chi. extended	99½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	95	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	100½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	101⅜	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	105
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	103½
Mich. C. n., 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M	97½
M. C. new 1st M. '8s. '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	91
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	94	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con	95
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c	99½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	101½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	82	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	93
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	83
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Pennsyla R. R. bonds	95
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	86½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86½
Lack. & West'n. bds	98	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M	79
Del. L. & W. 1st M	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,340,713 17; total payments, $1,101,178 19; balance, $104,593,208 97; The receipts include for Customs, $555,000; for Gold Notes, $163,000.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 3 ₩ cent. on capital stock, payable March 15, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-street, to those registered at New-York. Books to close March 1 and reopen March 15.

The Montreal papers publish the following letter:

Bank of Montreal, London, Feb. 13, 1868.

Dear Sir: On the 3d instant I communicated with our New-York agents, Messrs. R. Bell and F. Gundry, to ascertain if they could hold out a prospect for the disposal of any considerable amount of silver at a reasonable rate of discount. I mentioned $100,000, in halves and quarters, to be delivered within one month. Yesterday afternoon I received the following reply, under date of the 10th instant: "The market is so glutted with silver that no house will make us an offer. It is a perfect drug in New-York." This serves to confirm me in an opinion I have long entertained, that, to get rid of silver to a sufficient extent to effect an appreciable difference in its current rate, holders must make up their minds to export from one to two millions of dollars at its intrinsic value, viz.: at a discount, inclusive of charges, of 8½ per cent. Yours truly,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, Nos. 112 and 114 ..... $287,500
Eldridge-st., e. s., 175.8 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25.4x87.6 27,250
Houston-st., s. s., between Eldridge and Allen-st., 25x75 21,900
Lewis and Delancey-sts., s. e. cor., 16.8x62 9,250
Sullivan-st., lot No. 396, 25x100 16,000
12th-st., s. s., 450 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x103.3 18,000
35th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9 5,200
38th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 33.4x98.9 11,500
44th-st. and 10th-av., s. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x100.4 14,000
45th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 27,050
48th-st., s. s., 275.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.6x100.5 19,200
67th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x75.5 ..... nom.
72d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x204.4 9,000
75th-st., n. s., 385 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2 1,200
77th-st., s. s., 399.8 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100.5x102x100.1x62.9 7,000
79th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 2 lots, 25x204.2 4,825
81st-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 3 lots, 75x102.2 6,750
129th-st., n. s., 174 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.10 }
129th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 } 7,956
129th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 }
Av. C, w. s., 23 ft. s. of 17th-st., 4 lots, 88x92 20,800
Greenwich-av., No. 49 13,500
Lexington-av., No. 95 18,320
6th-av., e. s., 13.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., half part, 22x80 9,500
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 51st-st., 25x80 8,700
Lots 423, 424 and 425, Clendenning's estate, 75x130.11 6,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 153, 1st floor, 21 years, per year $4,000
Murray-st., No. 111, 5 years, per year 2,750
East 15th-st., No. 505, 25x103, 5 years, per year 200
West 35th-st., No. 512, 1 year 900
5th-av., No. 587, 3 years, per year 3,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, s. s., 118 ft. w. Gates-av., 49.4x49.4x40x60x66x49 ..... $2,000
C-st. and Union-av., s. w. cor., 25x100; Referee's deed 3,100
Dean-st. and Ralph-av., n. e. cor., 170.2½x100x53x100x54.2½x650x214.5x600 }
Dean-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 172.0½x100 } 11,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 107.2½x225 }
Dupont-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Union-av., 25x100 4,200
Fulton-st., No. 363; Referee's deed 26,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100 2,975
Hicks-st., Rapelye-st., westerly cor. 26x100 4,700
Munroe-st., s. s., 321.6 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100 6,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x20 8,600
Quincy-st., s. s., 25.4 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 80x58.8x20x85x100x25.4 1,500
Sackett-st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x100 3,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. Bond-st., 40x100 7,000
Trotter-st., w. s., 195 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100 9,500
Washington and York sts., h. & l., 25x107 7,000
Washington-st., s. e. s., 20 ft. s. of Green-st., 40x75 1,600
Woodhull-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100 5,000
Third-st., n. s., 22.3 ft. w. of 7th-st., houses and lots, 66.2x99 60,000
Atlantic and Alabama avs., n. e. corner, 2 lots 2,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 140 ft. w. of New-York-av., 20x149.1 1,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 116.6 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100 9,750
De Kalb and Kent avs., s. e. cor., 25x95 7,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of Utica-av., 16.8x100 1,000
Hamilton-av., n. e. s., 82.8 ft. n. of Union-st., 23x44.11x—x7.9x20.10x48.6 10,000
Myrtle and Bushwick avs., n. w. cor., 75.11x40.9½x29.9½x86.2 1,500
Nostrand-av. e. s., 60 ft. s. Kosiusco-st., 40x8 1,350
Tompkins-av. and Hickory-st., n. w. cor., 130x100 5,000
Washington-av. and Park-av., s. e. cor., 24.0¾x87.10x206x128.5 ..... nom.
Fifth-av., n. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 20th-st., 16x50 2,700
India Wharf, n. e. line, 358 ft. n. of Conover-st., 25x120 15,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 98 (old number), 5 yrs., per yr $900
Kent av. and Clymer-st., n. e. cor., 5 yrs., per yr 800
Withers-st. and Union av., n. w. cor., lots, 26x100, 10 yrs., per yr 25
Grand-st., No. 20, assignment 1,100

Greenpoint.

Franklin-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of M-st., 25x70 ..... $2,000

Gravesend.

Lot of the Emmers estate $200
Stilwell lot at the Cove, 28.11½x83.5½ 400

New-Utrecht.

Concord-st., s. e. s., 244 ft. s. w. of Atlantic-av., 5x124 ..... $130

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 7th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Grove-st., 18.4x25 ..... $3,325
North 4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Erie-st., 100x100 4,800
Grove-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of South 4th-st., 20x100 7,000

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of 2d-st., 21.10x95 ..... $8,500

Hudson City.

Lots 30, 31, 32, block 5, Baldwin & Gilchrist, map, each 25x100 ..... $5,000
Lot 125, block 3, C. Van Vorst's map 400
Lots 2 and 3, block 7, Hudson Grove, each 25x100 550
Lot 2, block 7, Hudson Grove, 25x100 425

Union.

Hackensack turnpike, e. s., 459.9 ft. s. of Dallytown road, 24x102.6 ..... $500
Fulton-st., s. s., lots 7 and 8, each 25x100 1,000

Lafayette.

4 acres, formerly G. Van Horne's premises $5,000

Bayonne.

45th-st., s. w. s., 240 ft. n. w. of Avenue E, 40x280 }
42d-st., n. e. s., 168 ft. n. w. of J. C. Van Buskirk's premises, 25x110 } $1,300
43d-st. and plank-road, southerly cor., 30x228 }
Avenue A and 42d-st., easterly cor., 38x144 }

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 45 to 51, inclusive, 2d-st., e. s., M. Fisher's premises, each 25x100 ..... $3,300

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements
Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 17, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	20	Barley, bushels	1,553
Flour, bbls	7,996	Malt, bushels	1,000
Flour, bags	3,856	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	46	Pork, bbls	240
Cornmeal, bags	5,432	Cut Meats, pkgs	365
Wheat, bushels	1,780	Lard, pkgs	767
Corn, bushels	80,150	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	500	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	5,650	Petroleum, bbls	500

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for old Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in pretty active request at uniform prices, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ₩ lb. Sales 5,400 bags, chiefly Rio.

COTTON—Another very active day's business has been reported in this line to-day, at a further advance of 1c.@1½c. ₩ lb., the market closing very strong, with a decided upward tendency. Speculators have been the principal buyers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 15,557 bales, including 2,138 bales to shippers, 630 bales to spinners, 10,089 bales to speculators, and 2,700 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	20½	20¾	21 @21¼
Good Ordinary	21¼	21½	21½@21¾
Low Middling	22	22¼	22½@22¾
Middling	23	23½	23¾@24
Good Middling	24	24¼	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	22,435
Receipts preceding week	21,028
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	139,436
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	363,948
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,252
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	76,902
Exports since Sept. 1	215,212
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	45,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,398,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,215,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	837,000
Exports same time 1866–7	595,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	355,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	625,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, and desirable lots, especially of low and medium grades, have been quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 90@$10 45; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 30, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 60 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65@$9 45
Extra State	9 90@11 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 90@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 35@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25@15 75

Southern Flour continues in demand, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls. at $10@$11 60 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour has been fairly active and buoyant. Sales were reported of 3,750 sacks at $12 75@$14 25 for extras, ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 150 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 45 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal has been very quiet at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Western, $6 for City, and $6 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in rather more demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more actively sought after, chiefly by export buyers, at very firm and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels, including Common to Choice No. 1 Spring, here, at $2 47@$2 52, the latter rate delivered; No. 1 Spring, to arrive, at $2 45; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, here, at $2 46; Prime No. 2 Spring at $2 43, delivered; Red and Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 65@$2 70, and White California at $3 15 ₩ bushel. Corn has been less urgently inquired for, closing less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels, at $1 26@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, the latter price for very choice; $1 20@$1 26, chiefly $1 24@$1 26, for New White Western and Southern; $1 29@$1 30 for New Yellow Western, and $1 20@$1 26 for Tennessee and New-Orleans, ₩ bushel. Rye has been in good request at $1 79@$1 85 ₩ bushel, chiefly for export; sales since our last, 6,500 bushels. Barley continues in limited request at former rates; sales 3,400 bushels at $2 for State, and on p. t. for Western, ₩ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,000 bushels, at $2@$2 10 ₩ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered at declining prices; the demand has been fair; sales have been reported of 68,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., in store, and 86c.@86½c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@85c., ₩ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 17, 1868.

	Bushels.
Wheat	1,416,136
Corn	1,718,896
Oats	2,041,423
Rye	149,147
Barley	75,416

HAY—North River Bale is in less demand since our last at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet and heavy, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ₩ lb.

LUMBER—Has been steady in price, but slow of sale.

MOLASSES—Has been in request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64c.@65½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3@$6 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at firm prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20; Olive, $2 07½@$2 10 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack demand since our last within a range of from 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Holders of Pork have been firmer in their views to-day, and the offerings, especially of Mess, have been quite limited. The demand has been on a very moderate scale. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for Old Mess; $23 62@$23 75, closing with $23 68¾ for New Western Mess; $23 25 for New City Mess; $20@$21 for Western Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, March delivery, at $23 75, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in fair demand at 13½c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 670 pkgs. Bacon is in less request at steady prices; sales 150 bxs. at 10½c.@11c. for Cumberlands; 11½c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12½c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@14c. for Short Clear, ₩ lb. Lard has been rather more active and steady in price; sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@14½c., the latter an extreme price, ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs have been very scarce and in request at 11½c.@12½c. for City, and 10½c.@11½c., chiefly 11c., for Country. ₩ lb. Beef has been in moderate demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 540 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $36@$40 ₩ tierce; sales since our last, 184 tcs. Beef Hams are in fair request at from $28@$33 for poor to choice: sales 290 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 41c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₩ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	.43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.43 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.46 @51
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.40 @42
Canada	.25 @33
Canada Extra	.35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	.16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₩ lb	.15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₩ lb	.13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	.15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	.14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₩ lb	.12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₩ lb	.8 @11

SEEDS.—Linseed has been quite actively sought after at from $2.35@$2.42½, gold, per bushel.

SUGARS—Have been very firm, and moderately inquired for. Sales have been reported since our last of 390 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12½c.@14½c.; 365 boxes Havana at 12½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined sugars have been in fair request at 14½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 68,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 125,000 lbs. Grease at 9@13c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. by sail, and ½d.@⅝d. by steamer, ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 100 bbls. Pork, by sail, at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 150 tierces Beef, by sail, at 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; 1,200 boxes Bacon, by sail and by steamer, at 30s. and 40s. respectively, ₩ ton. For Bristol, 200 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Hamburg, a Hamburg bark, with 23,000 bushels Rye at 6s. ₩ quarter.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be
No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

EXTRAORDINAY BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Franklin and Leonard sts., will close out the following
RICH AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
in order to make room for Spring importations, consisting of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Huck Towels, Quilts, Blankets, Jaconets, Plaid and Plain Cambrics, Swiss Tarleton, Nainsook, Mulls, and every variety of White Goods, Piques, Marseilles, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, by the piece, at case prices
SILKS, from 75 cents up to the finest qualities imported, at prices never before offered; Lupin's BLACK and Silk Worsted Grenadines, in all widths and qualities, at 50 per cent. less than cost of importation; Black Bombazines, Black Alpacas, Tamise, Poplins and Empress Cloths, and a large stock of MOURNING GOODS.
IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS, in all colors; Empress Cloths at half cost of importation; Plaid Poplins, from 20 cents up to very fine goods, at same proportion.
FRENCH MERINOES, at prices less than before the war.
BLACK LYONS MANTILLA AND HAT VELVETS.
PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, in all styles and colors, the largest and most complete assortment in the City, purchased at the late great auction sales, at about half cost of importation, will be sold at a small advance.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.
The stand is one of the best this side the City.
Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
Also, store and house No. 214 Bowery to let. Rent $6,500.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
CLOAKS, to close the entire stock, have been reduced 75c. per dollar. A new assortment, which were not exposed for sale last week, have been equally reduced.
Good cloaks, sacks and jackets at $3; reduced from $10, $12 and $15. Opera cloaks at $8 each. Black and mourning dress goods removed down to the first floor and reduced 30c. per dollar.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.
French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, hose, &c.
N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 13th-st., east side.

IRON WORKS.
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

ASTROLOGY.
NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.
MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-st., near 12th-st. Fee 25.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES INVALIDES DU MARIAGE, and LES ABSENCES DE MONSIEUR. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS, and FAMILY JARS. Leading character by Lotta.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, THE COINBRS, THE ARAB TROUPE, &c. Miss Julia Daly as Pamelia.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Information was given in the British House of Commons yesterday evening that the Government were preparing an Irish Reform bill. A motion was subsequently made for the second reading of the bill, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, and Earl Mayo, during the progress of the debate upon the motion, gave explanations in regard to the arrest of Mr. G. F. Train.

Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, has been found guilty of publishing seditious libels.

Paris letters insist upon a contemplated change in the Imperial Cabinet and policy.

The honors to Admiral Farragut in Florence terminated last week with a dinner given by the United States Minister, Mr. Marsh.

Italy has at length determined to pay part of the Papal debt.

Count von Bismarck is seriously ill.

Abyssinian advices state that the advance of the British expedition has reached Deral and Talanta. It was rumored from the interior that the tribes who had rebelled against Theodore had submitted to his authority.

The steamships *City of Baltimore* and *Cimbria*, with advices to Feb. 7, arrived at this port yesterday.

CONGRESS.

The resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, came up for discussion in the Senate yesterday, when the Chair announced that Mr. Johnson, who introduced the resolution, was ill, and desired that the vote on the question be postponed. Messrs. Drake, Hendricks and others spoke on the subject, after which it was laid aside. The joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into the Treasury all moneys arising from the sale of captured and abandoned property was taken up. Mr. Fessenden made a lengthy speech on the subject, explaining the practice of the Department in such cases, and the laws governing it, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the morning hour was devoted to the introduction and reference of bills and joint resolutions. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill to restore the State of Alabama to representation in Congress. It recites that at the recent election in that State a majority of votes were given for the new Constitution, prepared in accordance with the Reconstruction laws, and provides for the convening of the Legislature elected under that Constitution; also, that upon the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within her borders, Alabama shall be entitled to representation in Congress. The bill was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. A joint resolution providing for the appointment of a Commission to establish a tariff for freight and passengers on the Pacific Railroads and their branches was laid on the table—yeas 73, nays 65. The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was considered in Committee. Mr. Williams offered an amendment striking out the appropriations for the missions in South and Central America. He spoke in favor of his amendment, declaring that the business in those missions could be all transacted by one or two consuls or commercial agencies. Messrs. Washburne and Banks opposed the amendment, and, after a lengthy debate, it was rejected. An amendment proposing an appropriation for a mission to Rome was rejected—yeas 48, nays 59. In the further discussion of the bill some personalities were indulged in by Messrs. Butler and Brooks, to the great amusement of their hearers. The bill was reported to the House, the amendments agreed to and the bill passed. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Gov. Patton, of Alabama, has published an appeal to the people of that State for a prompt payment of the uncollected taxes for the current fiscal year. Up to this time but little over one-third of the year's revenue has been paid into the treasury, while there are claims, either now due or soon to become so, for which the faith and credit of the State are solemnly pledged.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at Albany yesterday, it was decided to hold a State Convention in that city on the 11th of March next, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention. A committee was appointed to confer with the National Committee and secure, if possible, the holding of the National Convention in this City.

A report has been made to the Nova Scotia Assembly, by the committee appointed to investigate the matter, to the effect that the greatest destitution exists among the fishing population in twelve counties, and that unless immediate relief is furnished them many will die of starvation.

A report is published in Philadelphia to the effect that further returns from the Alabama election indicate that the Constitution was ratified and State officers elected. The account says that 81,000 votes were cast in the counties already heard from, which number is slightly in excess of the votes required.

News from Paraguay, dated Jan. 18, received by telegraph *via* London, sets forth that the prospects of the Paraguayans are improving. The international troubles of the Argentine Republic are constantly increasing. The State of Entre Rios has joined Rosario in the revolt against the Federal Government.

The freight house of the Norwich and Worcester railroad at Danielsonville, Ct., with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire, Sunday evening. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

A mass meeting on the occasion of the celebration of the capture of Fort Donelson was held, under the auspices of the New-York Central Grant Club, at Cooper Institute last evening. Addresses were made by Mr. Isaac Bailey, Col. Ingersoll and Gen. Martindale, and letters read from Hons. Henry Wilson, Edwin D. Morgan, Schuyler Colfax, Gens. John A. Logan, N. P. Banks and Hurlburt.

The boiler of the steamtug *James A. Wright*, Capt. Silas A. Dakin, exploded in the harbor yesterday afternoon. The vessel was very much shattered and caught fire. Other boats came to her rescue and the flames were extinguished. One of the crew is missing and several badly injured.

An injunction was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court by Judge Barnard, in the action entitled Frank Work, a Director of the Erie Railway Company, *vs.* Daniel Drew and fifteen other officers of the New-York and Erie Railway Company. The complaint and affidavits upon which the order was granted are very voluminous. The plaintiff asks that Daniel Drew account for the proceeds of 58,000 shares of the Company's stock at $100 per share.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week, was 134, the principal causes being as follows: Convulsions 6, consumption 22, disease of brain 7, Pneumonia 14, scarlet fever 16, hydrocephalus 6, disease of heart 10. Of the deceased 30 were men, women 25, boys 41, girls 38. Natives of the United States 103, Ireland 15, England 4, Germany 10, Scotland 1, Wales 1.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. It was resolved to petition the Legislature for an act to extend Lexington-avenue to Harlem River. The resolution appropriating $15,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday was laid over. Messages were received from the Mayor vetoing resolutions to pave Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, William and Murray streets with Nicolson pavement.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the trial of Richard Casey, for the murder of Wm. Connell, was commenced. After Assistant District-Attorney Hutchins' speech to the jury, three witnesses—Maggie Brown, Chas. Washburn, M. D., and Thomas McCarthy—were examined for the prosecution. The trial will be resumed this morning.

After a further investigation before Justice Dowling, yesterday, in the case of Miles Murray, charged with complicity in the robbery of the Bank of the Republic, the counsel of the latter moved that he be discharged on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the accusation against him. The decision is reserved.

Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States District Court, arrived in Montgomery, Ala., from Mobile, on the 11th inst. He is improving in health, although still feeble from the effects of his wounds. Jefferson Davis returned to his brother's house in Vicksburg on the 12th inst.

The argument in the several motions now pending in regard to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was yesterday set down for a hearing to take place this morning before Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday three prisoners were convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to the State Prison—one for two years and six months, and two for five years each.

Mons. Paul B. Du Chaillu, lectured last evening before a large audience, in Steinway Hall, upon the Gorilla and other Apes of Africa, and their affinity to man.

We are indebted to Purser Hosford, of the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, for late California papers.

Cotton advanced 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb. yesterday, on sales of 15,557 bales, chiefly to speculative buyers. Breadstuffs were in fair request; Flour and Wheat firm; Corn and Oats heavy. Provisions were held with more confidence, but were rather quiet. A better inquiry prevailed for Groceries. The freight engagements were very moderate, though rates slightly favored shippers.

Beef cattle were selling, yesterday, at about previous quotations, but transactions were slow. Prices ranged from 16c. to 20c. ℔ lb., net weight. Very few premium cattle brought the latter price. Holders tried hard to advance the prices a trifle, while purchasers seemed bound to get their weekly supply at lower figures than the quotations of last week. There was a moderate supply of fair cattle, and fewer poor and rough ones than usual. A satisfactory degree of activity prevails among dealers in sheep. Fat sheep are selling for 6c. to 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. A choice lot of really good mutton sheep was sold on the 14th for 7½c. ℔ lb., live weight. Poor and thin ones are sold for what butchers will pay. Nice, corn-fed hogs were selling, yesterday, for 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., dressed.

Admission of Alabama.

The bill introduced by Mr. Bingham to restore to Alabama representation in Congress differs from Mr. Sherman's proposition in some essential particulars. It adheres to the terms of the Reconstruction acts, so far as to require the assembling of the State Legislature under the new Constitution, the ratification by that body of the Constitutional Amendment and the enactment of an impartial suffrage law within the State. For so much, perhaps, the country should be grateful. And yet in other respects the measure is incongruous, unjust, and utterly at variance with the letter and scope of the law as it stands.

Mr. Bingham's preamble is a libel and a wrong. "Whereas a certain combination of citizens, within said State, refused to vote, with intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said State to its proper relations to the Union." So runs the preamble. But with what fairness or propriety can absence from the polls be construed into proof of a "combination" which Congress may be asked to punish? On what ground of reason or justice can that be held to be criminal, or even improper, which the law permits? Had Congress made it obligatory on qualified voters to vote yea or nay, a systematic evasion of the duty might well be regarded as an offence punishable with momentary disfranchisement. Having, however, failed to prescribe either the duty or the penalty,—having, in fact, distinctly recognized absence as the equivalent of negative voting, to be exercised of right and with an effect measured by Congress at the outset—we fail to discover a single plausible pretext for the allegation on which Mr. Bingham proposes to base punishment. Doubtless the intent of those who remained away from the polls was to defeat the present law, but unless defeat were allowable the election must be considered an idle formality. It is to be supposed that Congress required the submission of the Constitution to the popular vote, that the work of the Convention might thus be tested. The submission was or was not made in good faith. If it was so directed, how can Congress escape the consequence of its own arrangement, and punish as a crime the non-voting which it clearly contemplated? How can it with any appearance of decency stigmatize as hostility to the Union a proceeding which the framers of the law evidently looked upon as a possible and lawful method of opposition to the action of the Convention? If it was not intended to tolerate abstinence from voting, why was a majority of all the registered voters required instead of a majority of the persons voting? And what conceivable difference is there, in respect either of the morality or the result, between a systematic refusal to vote and a systematic vote against the Constitution?

We quite understand the necessity of assigning extraordinary reasons for a proposition in all respects extraordinary; but no exigency can justify the repudiation by Congress of the terms it dictated in regard to the ratification of the Constitution. The unexpected overthrow of partisan calculations does not excuse Mr. Bingham or Mr. Sherman in branding the white citizens of Alabama as traitors because they took Congress at its word and manifested their opposition by staying away from the polls.

Moreover, Mr. Bingham, equally with Mr. Sherman, sets aside the very important provisions of the Reconstruction acts in reference to the Congressional revision of the new Constitution. The original act required each Constitution to be submitted to Congress "for examination and approval;" and the first supplemental act elaborates the requirement and renders more efficacious the revisory authority. Its value is undeniable, not less as a check upon the extravagance and blundering of the Conventions, than as a means of securing uniformity and harmonizing the organic laws of the States with some definite national policy touching disfranchisement and kindred topics. All this is ignored by both the Senate and the House measures. No supervision whatever is to be exercised over the Alabama Constitution. It is to stand as the Convention framed it, despite its rejection at the polls, and its enactment of a test oath which will disfranchise the great majority of white citizens. Thus, after providing all needful guarantees according to the views of the Radical members, and after determining the extent to which disabilities and disfranchisement shall operate as a feature of the reconstruction plan, Congress is to indorse the Alabama Constitution in its entirety, although it establishes a test more odious in its nature and more universal in its application than anything which Congress has directly sanctioned.

Nor is any attempt made to reach the case of Alabama by a straightforward revision and alteration of the Reconstruction acts. We could appreciate the courage and honesty, even while doubting the policy, of a general change, applicable to all States alike. But Mr. Bingham proposes nothing more than a special enactment, designed to avert from the Radicals the consequences of the failure of their scheme, without reference to coming action in other States. To accomplish this, he is prepared deliberately to break faith with the people of Alabama, as though convinced that a second reference to the popular vote would be as unsuccessful as the first. The same resolve to legislate Alabama into the Union against the declared will of its white citizens, dictated the bill now before the Senate, probably, and forms the key to the future course of the present Congress on the reconstruction question. The object is by arbitrary and summary measures to hide the failure of the present scheme, and to secure accessions to the Radical ranks in Congress. This is the intent and aim in a nut-shell. But this will not be the reconstruction of the Union, nor will it bring any one of the benefits which a Union loyally restored would certainly produce.

The Extraordinary Step of the Chinese Emperor—Mr. Burlingame's Mission.

Our two active correspondents at Pekin, (China,) furnish the readers of the Times with the first full account of the recent extraordinary action of the Imperial Government of China in appointing an American citizen and functionary (Mr. Anson Burlingame) to the high and newly-created position of Ambassador to all the Great Powers of the West.

We do not think our correspondents overrate the immense importance of the step which has been taken by the Emperor of China.

In its relation to the growth of modern civilization in the greatest and oldest Empire of all history—in its relation to the extension of commerce, the development of liberal ideas, the spread of Christianity among the four or five hundred millions of souls who constitute the Chinese Empire—we are inclined to accept all that is said by those who have studied the matter on the spot, and who clearly comprehend at once the nature of the influence that will be exerted, and the character of the people upon whom it will act.

Within the last ten years China has begun to make strides of which few in America have any conception. Though harassed by two rebellions, both of them of huge proportions, the Government has been constantly engaged in pushing forward the preliminary measures for the introduction and establishment of those great ideas in modern science and law which, within the present century, have revolutionized Europe. The knowledge, and the discoveries, and the inventions, and the arts, and the learning, and the religion, and the methods of the "outside barbarians," have been made subjects of study by the great scholarly and official classes of the Empire; and though, according to our fast notions of things, comparatively little may have been effected, yet the commencement which has been made must, from the nature of Chinese institutions, have been a matter of far greater difficulty than all that remains of accomplishment. In many respects, the Chinese Government is really exceedingly liberal and progressive. The very fact that the official and governing class is the learned and scholarly class of the Empire, is a circumstance that must of itself insure a certain amount of enlightenment in the administration of public affairs. If there appear to us to be a vast and impenetrable *stolidity* about everything Chinese, we must make some allowance for it by the vastness, and weight, and age of the whole machinery, while at the same time we are quite willing to concede that things there do not move as friskily as in the high-pressure countries that may be blown to pieces a thousand times while China continues her stately existence!

But, in appointing Mr. Burlingame to the great duty of establishing her diplomatic relationship with the other nations of the world, and in making preparations for opening up her dominions to the science and light of the Nineteenth Century, China has taken a startling advance as sudden as it is decisive.

The new Ambassador has already left the Chinese Capital for the purpose of assuming the duties of his mission. As an Ambassador, he is clothed with plenipotentiary authority, and acts under the direct sanction and name of the Emperor in his dealings with the Governments of the Treaty Powers. He comes first to this country, where he will arrive in a few weeks, and from whence, on the conclusion of his negotiations, he will depart for Europe. There is no doubt that he will be recognized and well received by all the European Governments, from the fact that the Ministers of the several Powers represented in China at once accepted his appointment in the most cordial and favorable manner. His appointment is for life, his salary large, his suite imposing, and his work has a bearing on the future of the great Oriental Empire that may soon revolutionize its history and change its entire relations to the rest of mankind.

The Political Situation in England.

The session of the British Parliament that commenced last week is in many respects a highly exceptional one. The organic change in the electoral system of the country that was carried last session cannot, owing to the delays requisite for registration and adjustment of county and borough boundaries, come into force during the present year. And the causes which led to the sweeping change of last year, combined with the present state of the country, render this situation full of embarrassment to the statesmen and anxiety to the people.

The Reform bill of 1867 was certainly not the result of popular pressure in the sense in which that passed in the dangerous times of 1832 was. Yet it was a pretty thoroughgoing measure, exceeding, on the whole, the demands of the traditional liberal party in Parliament by fully as much as it fell short of those of the extremist outside organizations. It commended itself to men of conservative tendencies by its adherence to certain constitutional forms and institutions, and it is worthy of note, in this connection, that a rising English historian has but recently pointed out that many apparently democratic innovations of the day in England are but revivals of popular features in the Parliament called by Simon de Montfort, and in the constitution under the Plantagenets. On the other hand, the Liberal Party in Parliament, better able to appreciate the situation than its leaders, compelled the latter to desist from a purely party policy, and devoted themselves to the improvement of the measure in detail. The real cause that led to this seemingly miraculous conversion of the old Tory party, and this disintegration of the old Whig party was not any violent popular demand for electoral rights. It was rather the growing conviction of thinking men of all parties that Parliament had for many years previously failed to fulfil any of the objects of representative government, and that nothing but a largely widened area of responsibility would awake legislators to their duty. During years of peace and prosperity Parliament had never seriously attempted to grapple with any of the urgent questions of the day—such as popular education, the relations of capital and labor, poor law evils, departmental inefficiency, local government, law reform, and last but not least, the state of Ireland. The motive power of last year's reform was calm and reasoning public opinion, stirred to action by cultivated thinkers, and previously despised "philosophers," and reduced to terms by brilliant Parliamentary statesmanship.

Now, the chief difficulties of the political situation in England may be briefly summed up. While the questions we have mentioned present themselves for solution more pressingly than ever, and many of them in aggravated forms, the serious discussion of the *Alabama* claims, the dangerously elastic war in Abyssinia, the threatening state of Europe, and the depression of business and revenue, would alone furnish work for a session. And at this trying time the House of Commons is essentially non-representative. To take an extreme but illustrative case, the man who now represents a borough like Leeds, with 8,000 middle-class electors, will have to present himself next year to 40,000 electors, the majority of whom have hitherto possessed no means of articulate expression for their sentiments. He fills as it were two positions, the duties of one of which are practically obsolete, while the conditions of the other are ill-defined.

Representative government being thus in a measure in abeyance, it follows that the interests of England for the time must largely depend on the individual action of her statesmen. And the *laissez faire* school of statesmanship, engendered by a series of apathetic Parliaments, will not avail. With England burning with shame for her educational neglect, alarmed at the condition of Ireland, exhausted by suicidal contests between employers and employed, her statesmen must declare themselves in plain language during this transition period if they mean to retain their hold on popular confidence.

We in America shall watch the progress of events with interest, as well from the conviction that the more that British statesmanship is brought into concord with popular sentiment, the more easily will all pending questions between the two countries be equitably settled, as from interest in the progress and advancement of the British people.

The Street Children.

Seeing that the Legislature intends dealing so very liberally with the liquor dealers, there is another class of our population to whom it might also give a little attention, by way of offset. We have the best authority, (the authority of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction,) for the statement that at this time there are 30,000 children in this City growing up in idleness and neglect, who "have no occupation but to beg, and learn no art but to steal." The recent report says that hordes of children are sent out every morning to beg or pilfer, and their progress from the first act of pilfering to burglary is as regular as the progress of a school-boy from class to class. The brevity of their life, shortened by disease, is declared to be the only check upon the increase of their numbers. The Commissioners, after remarking that this portentous evil can only be broken up by rescuing the children at an early age, ask for power to establish an Industrial School, to which may be sent, (under warrant,) and there retained until indentured to some useful pursuit, children under 12 years of age found begging in the public streets, children under 14 years of age having committed a first offence punishable with imprisonment, and children whose parents represent them as incorrigible and as given to vices and criminal associates. Would it be asking too much of the Legislature to request members, of both parties, to give this matter a little consideration—after the liquor dealers have got perfectly satisfied, and after other things have been attended to?

The Revolution in Japan.

The process of civilizing Japan threatens to prove a very difficult one in consequence of a strong objection on the part of a majority of the Japanese Nobles to becoming civilized. In noticing some months since the deposing of the Tycoon, Stots-Bashi, we alluded to the troubles impending in Japan over the late treaty by which the ports of Osaka and Hiogo were to be opened to foreigners. The last news from Japan informs us that the discontented Nobles have carried out their designs, and have overturned the Government rather than admit the foreigners.

The "treaty ports," as Osaka and Hiogo were called, were to have been thrown open to foreign trade on the Japanese New Year—our Jan. 25. On that day the young Tycoon who succeeded Stots-Bashi was seized by the three principal Daimios, or Princes of the State, and locked up in his palace at Jeddo. The late Tycoon fled to his palace at Osaka, and called for aid on the foreign Powers represented in that harbor. Several street fights and other difficulties took place, but these engagements were between minor parties and about side issues: as yet the principal parties to the quarrel had not met in battle. The revolting Daimios were in possession of the capital and of the person of the Tycoon, and were backed by a large portion of the "anti-treaty party." Stots-Bashi, the leader of the "treaty party" was in possession of Osaka, and was collecting an army with which to enforce the decree of the Tycoon and to suppress the rebellion. This was the situation on Jan. 25; for further developments we shall have to await the arrival of the next steamer.

This revolt is alike unfortunate for Japan and our commerce in the Eastern waters—a trade that was of great and growing importance. Should it extend, as there is reason to fear it will, our entire trade may be driven for some years from that coast, and, at any rate, it must for some months remain in a very shattered state. Equally unfortunate, too, was the untimely death of Rear-Admiral Bell, commander of our Asiatic squadron, who was drowned on Jan. 11 at the mouth of the Osaka River. It appears from the report which we published yesterday that there is a disposition on the part of the foreign Ministers and other representatives in Jeddo and Osaka to avoid any interference in this quarrel of the natives. It is very well to avoid any entanglements, but it is not less important that the foothold we have gained in Japan should not be tamely relinquished, and it is to be hoped that Capt. Goldsborough, now commanding the squadron assembled at Osaka, will not hesitate to take the prompt action necessary to a retention of the advantages gained. A vigorous support of Stots-Bashi by our fleet will be greatly to the interests of civilization and commerce generally, and, as far as we can see from our knowledge of this question, will quickly and easily settle the difficulty.

MINOR TOPICS.

Why not spend the $15,000 that the Common Council have appropriated for the celebration of Washington's birthday, in some such way as will contribute to the relief of the thousands of destitute and deserving creatures in this City who would be greatly assisted and cheered during these hard and cold times by the gift of half a barrel of flour or half a ton of coal? It would certainly be more of an honor to the Father of his Country than the explosion of a few wretched fireworks.

It is simple justice to the *Herald* to say that its telegraphic report of the catastrophe from a land-slide in the vicinity of Vesuvius was substantially true. Advices by mail contradict the assertion that no such occurrence had taken place, which was made in our columns as well as in those of our contemporaries.

Gen. Sherman is not to be blamed, certainly, for taking time to think before consenting to be brevetted General. He was made Lieutenant-General on his merits; the President would, apparently, make him Brevet General rather on Grant's demerits. He may well be in doubt whether it is because he has done so well, or Gen. Grant so ill, in the President's eyes, that he is to be advanced a grade. It is rather an awkward position to be placed in. His former laurels were won in the military, but these would be won in the political arena. What step, if he should accept, would the President take next? Would he brevet Gen. Hancock to the rank of Lieutenant-General?

The *reductio ad absurdum* is sometimes well enough in dialectics; but it rarely assists in the solution of practical questions. In discussing the submission of the *Alabama* case to arbitration, the Pall-Mall *Gazette* makes a supposition that the arbitrator might decide that England must "make a humble apology, pay twenty millions sterling and give up Cork, Limerick and Halifax to the United States as pledges for the payment of the money," and it then triumphantly demands if any one believes England would act upon such an award. Perhaps not. But then suppose we take the other side, and imagine that the arbitrator should decide that the American Government was entirely wrong in the *Alabama* controversy, that we should apologise to England for making a fuss about it, pay her twenty millions sterling for the trouble we have caused her, and give up Chicago, Boston and Mobile as pledges for the payment of the money. What then? Is the argument helped by supposing such absurdities? We should think the Pall-Mall *Gazette* might as well begin the discussion by supposing that the arbitrator was not a fool.

There is no such lively place for revolutions as Hayti. Salnave had hardly got himself fixed in the place from which Geffrard was compelled to fly, when a new revolution broke out, which was only quelled by measures as "vigorous" as steel and lead could make them. Now again another revolution is spreading like wildfire, and the fighting has become general—Solomon having been proclaimed President. The blacks of Hayti are far in advance of the Mexicans nowadays.

We trust that the movement lately commenced with such auspicious activity to compel owners of tenement-houses to erect fire-escapes, will not be permitted to drop, like so many other good movements, before anything is accomplished. Mr. MacGregor began the work well, and the Courts as well as the law being on his side, it should be pushed through. We have talked of this matter for a great many years, and after each shocking accident and loss of life for want of a fire-escape, the public have become somewhat excited over it. But the sensation soon passes away. We wish we could indulge the expectation that something practical will now be accomplished. And while the parties are about the business, we hope they will compel house-owners to erect fire-escapes that will give some show of enabling people to escape fires.

The *Express* is respectfully informed that the Times did *not* "have the forged proclamation in type," nor "in its form," nor were any copies of it ever printed in its columns. To say that Democratic journals which *published* it were as innocent as the Times, and therefore as little deserving of punishment, is nonsense. Pray let the *Express* avoid such exposures of itself hereafter.

The City Council of St. Louis requests the Missouri delegation in Congress to "use their best efforts and offer the greatest inducements" to secure the removal of the national capital to St. Louis County. That is all very well, but we would also suggest to the delegation the necessity of promptness in action, if they act at all. In this national capital question delays are fatal. First, with the westward growth of the country, it was proposed to move the capital from Washington to Wheeling, then to Cincinnati, then to Chicago, now to St. Louis; and, unless the latter strikes promptly, its chances will be ruined by Jefferson Barracks, Omaha, or Cheyenne City. Out in the "geographical centre" of the continent they already talk of "going down East" to reach St. Louis, and when, in the course of time, that becomes also the centre of population, St. Louis' chances will be over. Let it take time by the forelock.

It has just been decided in a Brooklyn Court that boys may play "tag" in the streets without being liable to arrest by the police. The police in this city very frequently take a different view of the matter, but we may now hope that a legal decision in favor of the boys will be reached here also. The myriads of pale and sickly youths who are born and reared in tenement houses have few enough opportunities of out-door exercise or lively "fun," and the tendency of their mode of life is to destroy altogether their physical vitality as well as their vivacity and exuberance of spirits, and cause them to pine and wilt away their miserable existence. If they are everywhere prohibited from indulging in anything like play in the public streets and open spaces, their present unfortunate state will be rendered still worse. The police should be instructed to be very indulgent in such matters.

In the Florence banquet to Farragut, after the Admiral had been plenteously dined and wined, a happy suggestion was struck out of an eternal alliance between Italy and our country, on the ground of the latter having been "found by Columbus, baptized by Vespucci, and celebrated by Botta." Celebrated by Botta we admit, and it is a pleasant thought. But it is a matter of doubt whether Columbus ever saw any part of what is now the United States, or, as to that matter, Vespucci either. They "found and baptized" a good many islands and the mainland or parts of Mexico and South America, but not of the United States. San Salvador and Brazil can doubtless be effectively appealed to on this ground of discovery and christening, but to us Italy will have to rely exclusively on Botta, and we should certainly as quickly agree to an eternal alliance with Italy on Botta's account as we would with France on De Toqueville's. However, perhaps a surer ground of friendship for us would be on Italy's own account. That country has bought several ironclads of our builders, and may buy several more. In return she gives us her maccaroni and aleatico with liberal hand. And, besides mercenary considerations, we always have been on friendly terms with Italy, even before the Farragut banquet, and do not see why we should break off on the ground of the slights of Columbus and Vespucius.

The Superintendent of one of the New-England railroads has issued a noteworthy order requiring the *employes* of the road to do their "work not only well, but pleasantly, and to give every facility to travelers by information and by acts." This is certainly a remarkable advance in civilization. Were an order of this kind issued *and carried out* on all the railroad lines of the United States, it would be of inconceivable advantage to the millions of persons who annually travel upon them. The Americans are proverbially a good-natured people; and the surly and disobliging railroad-officer is an anomaly whose existence in this country has always seemed to us unaccountable. We are perfectly certain, moreover, that the order will be a *profitable* one to the railroads on which it may be carried out.

One of the editors of the *Revolution*, which is the organ of Woman's Rights, has been to Washington to "look down upon our representatives." This only shows how ignorant these new crusaders are of practical politics. Most people "look down" upon their representatives without taking the trouble to leave home at all.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Last evening Miss Lotta entered upon her last week at the Broadway Theatre, and attracted a full house, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Her performance of the rollicking characters of *Paul* in "The Pet of the Petticoats" and of *Liddy Larigan* in "Family Jars" was successful. The first of these personations is not always charming, even with very clever artistes, and the fact that Lotta is able to make it really enjoyable, is good proof of her right to the position of a metropolitan comedienne. The audiences which Mrs. John Wood used to make merry with her rendition of *Paul* were not in better spirits than that last night at the Broadway. Lotta improves each time she appears before the New-York public in style and finish, while her natural vivacity and animal spirits are never suppressed. It is certain that she is destined to make herself famous in those difficult *rôles* which so few actresses are willing to attempt. It is more creditable to her courage and ambition that she should endeavor to realize the standard personations of comedy and farce than to shine in special parts written expressly for her. In the latter the defects of an actress are cunningly concealed, and her chief excellencies brought out. Such schemes for winning approbation and baffling criticism, are common to all *debutantes* and most so-called stars; but Lotta is bold enough to withdraw *her* specialty, "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," and to encounter critical judgment in plays where comparisons may be instituted. Success has attended her effort. She repeats last night's programme all this week.

Musical

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The continued indisposition of Mme. La Grange renders it again necessary to change the opera—a necessity which we all know occurs very seldom, and is imperative. Instead of "Lucia," "Don Pasquale" was given, with Miss Phillips, Signor Brignoli, Signor Sarti and Signor Susini. There was a good but not full audience, and the performance seemed to give satisfaction.

Operatic.

PIKE'S OPERA.

Pike's Opera House will be opened on Monday next with a company, at the head of which is Mme. Parepa-Rosa. Mr. Max Maretzek is the conductor—a guarantee of the excellence of the musical arrangements. We shall announce the particulars to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1868.

GEN. GRANT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

A statement has been made in the columns of the Times, as well as elsewhere, purporting to be, on the authority of the President, to the effect that it was Gen. Grant who first suggested to him the plan of reducing Secretary Stanton to the position of a mere clerk. I am authorized to say, on behalf of Gen. Grant, that this is entirely incorrect,—that he made no suggestion of the kind.

THE SUPREME COURT.

As soon as the Supreme Court delivered its opinion in the McArdle case to-day, refusing the motion to dismiss, Senator Trumbull, who, it will be remembered, has been engaged as the Government counsel in the case, presented to the Senate a new bill defining the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases, which will probably be accepted as a substitute for the House bill on the same subject. This latter bill provides that no decision affecting the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress shall be valid, unless it is concurred in by two-thirds of the members, while the bill presented by Senator Trumbull is based on the third article of the Constitution, which gives Congress power to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Court in certain cases. The bill declares that Congress alone has power to decide political questions, and that the Courts of the United States should be bound by its decisions of such matters. It also declares that no civil State Governments exist in the excluded States of the South, and no so-called civil State Governments in such States shall be recognised by either the Executive or Judicial power of the United States until Congress shall so provide, or until such State is represented in the Congress of the United States. The Reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States until such State shall be represented, &c., and such cases now pending before that Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceeding to bring before said Court for review any case, civil or criminal, arising out of the execution of said Reconstruction acts are hereby repealed. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which it will be reported at an early day. The fact that it was introduced by Judge Trumbull is a guarantee that it will receive the undivided support of the Republicans in both Houses, as he is acknowledged to be sufficiently conservative to make him a safe leader in such a Radical measure.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Information has been received here that Gen. Hancock contemplates issuing an order providing that the election for State officers and Congressmen in Louisiana shall not be held at the same time with the vote on the ratification of the Constitution. The Republican members of the Constitutional Convention have arranged that the two elections shall be held at the same time, with the idea that the personal and political interests involved in the two contests would bring out a full vote.

THE SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Advices from the Carolinas state that Gen. Canby's administration is giving great satisfaction to the Unionists of the Second District in North Carolina, particularly where they are about ready for the Constitutional election. They feel satisfied that under his judicious regulations apprehensions of a repetition of the Alabama fizzle are groundless.

RECONSTRUCTION.

As I telegraphed last night, the Senate Judiciary Committee promptly reported to-day the bill providing that a majority of the votes cast at any election or on any question shall be sufficient to decide such election. Several amendments were made to it, among others, one providing that registered voters can vote at any precinct in the State in which he may reside at the time of the election, on presentation of his certificate of registration, under such regulations as the District Commander shall prescribe.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The case of Judge Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, which has been pending in the Senate for some time, was further considered to-day, and postponed until to-morrow, when it will be finally disposed of, if Senator Reverdy Johnson is able to make the closing argument. He is confined to his rooms by a slight indisposition, from which he will doubtless recover very soon.

THE MARSHAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dr. Thomas Sim, and not Wm. Gilmore Simms, the Southern novelist, as stated in some quarters, is the name of the gentleman nominated for United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. Dr. Sim will be widely remembered as the former medical director of the Third Army Corps, and as an officer of the most distinguished merit. About two years ago he settled in South Carolina as a planter, and is now recommended for this position by Gen. Sickles and many other of the most influential officers of the army now in the South.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In the House to-day Hon. John A. Griswold moved to suspend the rules to introduce an important bill setting forth the duty of the President and the Government of the United States toward naturalized citizens arrested in foreign countries. Mr. Griswold was ready to sustain his motion and bill by a strong speech, but the motion to suspend the rules was carried over until Monday next.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Bingham to-day introduced his sensible and practical joint resolution for the admission of Alabama, heretofore alluded to. It is elsewhere given in full. Some of the pronounced Radicals like Gen. Butler announce their intention of opposing all schemes for the admission of Alabama. They prefer that she should remain out altogether. The Reconstruction Committee will act early upon Mr. Bingham's proposition.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The decision in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court to-day did not touch the question of jurisdiction nor of the constitutionality of the law. The decision only involved the point as to whether an appeal could lie direct from the United States District Court to the Supreme Court, without first having been made to the Circuit Court. Senator Trumbull, in his argument, took the ground that the act of January, 1867, cut off such appeal, and that this case should be dismissed because appeal had never been taken to the Circuit Court. The Court decided against the motion to dismiss, and stated that the question of jurisdiction would be decided after argument of the case on its merits in March.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of State has just received from Commissioner Beckwith the following table, which has been carefully calculated and verified from official dates at Paris, and which shows that with all the drawbacks and obstacles which the United States representation labored under, they are "number one" in grand prizes, and exceed every nation except France in the general proportion of awards to exhibitors, and in the proportion of gold and silver medals and "honorable mention."

Austria, Prussia and North Germany exceed us in their proportion of bronze medals to their numbers of exhibitors. In the general average we are just double the rate of Great Britain and her colonies. Taking all things into consideration, this is considered, perhaps, the most marvelous triumph at a competitive trial of the results of the inventive and industrial energies of the American people, yet we are far from being fully or fairly represented. Taking this as a criterion, however, the national pride may well be flattered by the evidence of our capacity to compete with the world.

	PER CENT					
	Grand Prizes...	Gold Medals..	Silver Medals..	Bonze Medals..	Hon'ble Mention.	General Average.
General av...	0.00175	0.02221	0.08113	0.12759	0.11265	34.58
SPECIAL AV.						
France	0.00306	0.04272	0.14742	0.20086	0.16166	55.57
United States	0.00932	0.03171	0.13432	0.17910	0.17350	52.79
Austria.........	0.00095	0.02722	0.12273	0.18194	0.14326	47.60
Prussia and N. Germany....	0.00226	0.02890	0.10760	0.18497	0.15028	47.40
Belgium	0.00161	0.01834	0.10518	0.15428	0.15326	43.26
Russia........	0.00073	0.01538	0.06593	0.14945	0.10915	34.66
Switzerland ..	0.00092	0.01944	0.07500	0.11388	0.10926	31.55
Gt. Britain & Colonies....	0.00178	0.01899	0.06217	0.09531	0.08338	20.10
Italy..........	0.00122	0.00589	0.02826	0.06311	0.09338	19.18
Spain....... ...	0.00000	0.00794	0.02950	0.07630	0.07333	18.70

The percentage of awards to the exhibitors of the remaining twenty-five countries falls below the preceding.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were THOMAS SIM, to be Marshal for the District of South Carolina; CHAS. H. HALL, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Thirty-second District of New-York, vice GILBERT to be removed; and DANIEL GARRISTON to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of New-York, to fill the vacancy existing since the close of the last session of Congress.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion in the case of the Providence Rubber Company, appellant, vs. Goodyear's executors, &c., overruling the motion to dismiss this appeal, and granting a motion to reduce the bond for supersedeas.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion in the case ex parte MARTIN and GILL, overruling the motion to leave the docket. Case No. 39, STEARNS, claimant, appellant, vs. The United States, was argued.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

For the week ending on Tuesday, Feb. 25, 296 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 510 applications and 82 caveats were filed.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the application in the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for argument on its merits, as previously arranged, on the first Monday of March.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Select Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners by the Confederate authorities have taken a large mass of testimony, and will go to Richmond next week to pursue their inquiries.

NAVAL.

Commander W. W. QUEEN has been ordered to the command of the United States steamer *Tuscarora*. Lieutenant Commanding J. M. PRICHETT has also been ordered to that vessel.

Rear-Admiral ROWAN is now on his way to take command of the United States Asiatic Squadron, having started hence some weeks ago to relieve Rear-Admiral BELL, who was recently drowned. The latter had been placed on the retired list, and was awaiting the arrival of Rear-Admiral ROWAN before returning home.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, praying for a modification of the tax on tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Chair announced that Mr. JOHNSON was unwell, and desired that the vote on the admission of Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, be deferred until to-morrow.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. DIXON presented the memorial of several Generals of the army, praying that the Secretary of War may be directed to appropriate large cannon to erect a monument to Gen. SEDGWICK, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CONKLING presented the resolutions of a meeting of citizens at Detroit on the subject of the rights of American citizens, which was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the memorial of the Legislature of New-Jersey, setting forth that the harbor at Atlantic City and Wisconsin Inlet, New-Jersey, are endangered from encroachments by the sea, and praying action on the subject, with a letter accompanying it from the Governor of New Jersey. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and SUMNER presented petitions of the Freedmen, praying that they may be sent to Liberia.

Messrs. SUMNER, SHERMAN and SPRAGUE presented the protest of army officers against the passage of Mr. WILSON's bill relative to the commutation for servants' pay. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial, signed by CARL HENTZ, a German journalist, and other German citizens, praying for the abolition of the Presidency of the United States, on the ground that it is a copy of royalty, and dangerous to the Republic.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY presented the memorial of the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, praying for aid to the Port Royal Railroad Company, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the memorial of citizens of Illinois, praying aid in the construction of deep water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill—referred to the Committee Dec. 19:

It provides that hereafter any election authorized by the Reconstruction act of March 23, 1867, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast; and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any Constitution is submitted, any person duly registered may vote in any part of the State in which he shall have been registered, where he may reside at the time of said election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration under such regulations as the District Commanders may provide.

LAKE SURVEYS.

Mr. CHANDLER offered a joint resolution exempting the appropriation for the survey of the Northern and Northwestern Lakes from the provisions of the second section of the act relating to fortifications, &c., approved March 2, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to prevent abuses of the franking privileges, which was referred to the Committee on Post-offices.

It provides that the privilege shall not be exercised except by the written autograph signature of the person entitled to it, and authorizes the appointment by the heads of the Departments, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, of as many franking clerks as may be necessary for the transaction of their official business.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the number of military districts or headquarters established in the District of Columbia; the number, name, rank, and duty of each officer connected therewith, and the aggregate expenses of the same, and whether officers of the army are detailed for duties other than military, and for what and by whom detailed; the name or rank of such officer, and by what law or army regulation the same is authorized.

SIGNING OF BILLS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President and their return, which was passed to a second reading.

It provides that the ten days within which the President is required by the Constitution to return bills, not approved by him, shall be deemed the ten calendar days, Sundays excepted, next after their receipt; and shall be computed by excluding the day on which he receives them, and including the tenth day thereafter. The adjournment of Congress, which shall prevent the return by the President of any such bill to the House in which it originated, shall be construed to be the final adjournment of a session. In case of the adjournment of either House to a particular day it shall be lawful for the President to return a bill with objections or send a message announcing its signature to the office of the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, as the case may be; and such return or sending of message shall be considered to have the same effect as if the House in which the bill originated were in session.

PETITION FROM SITKA.

Mr. YATES presented a petition from citizens of Sitka, praying the establishment of civil government in Alaska and a municipal form of government for Sitka, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States in certain cases:

It affirms that repeated decisions of the Supreme Court have decided that the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power. It declares that all the courts of the United States in the administration of justice shall be bound by the decisions of the political departments of the Government on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. It is further declared that no civil State Government, republican in form, exists in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas and Texas, and that no civil Government, in either of said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal State Government, either by the executive or judicial power of the United States until Congress shall so provide, or until such State Government is represented in Congress; and it is further affirmed that the Reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, and acts supplemental thereto, are political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States until such States shall be represented in Congress, or until Congress shall recognize its State Government as republican in form. All such cases now pending in said Court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, *habeas corpus*, or other proceedings to bring before said Supreme Court for review any case, civil or criminal, or other proceedings arising out of the execution of said Reconstruction acts, or authorizing appeal from a Circuit Court in a *habeas corpus* proceeding to the Supreme Court, or which authorizes the Supreme Court to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before it for review any judgment of a lower court in *habeas corpus* cases, are hereby repealed.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and to discontinue unnecessary grades therein.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been referred the bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, with the reply of the resolution of the Senate in regard to signing the same, introduced a bill to regulate the presentation of bills to the President and the return of the same. He stated that the Judiciary Committee were unanimously in favor of the bill.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

The Senate then took up the resolution to admit Mr. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, and Mr. COLE addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution.

Mr. DRAKE gave notice that he would offer an amendment that Mr. THOMAS having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, he is not entitled to take the oath of office as a Senator of the United States, for the State of Maryland, or to hold any seat in this body as such Senator.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke again in favor of the admission of Mr. THOMAS. He argued that Mr. THOMAS' act in leaving the Cabinet was because of a difference of opinion with Mr. BUCHANAN, and was justifiable, and no more than Senators here ought to and doubtless would have done in a like position. He defended Mr. THOMAS' speech before the Maryland Legislature, claiming that it contained no stronger language than had been used in Congress and elsewhere at different times, and he asked whether Senators would exclude him (HENDRICKS,) a Senator from a sovereign State, for, as he had said, that their legislation was unconstitutional. He also reviewed and defended the evidence of young THOMAS, and the father's conduct in giving him one hundred dollars, citing the Stokes case as showing the precedent established by the House. He quoted the lines cited in the House on the Brown case by Mr. DAWES, and in the Senate by Mr. SUMNER on this resolution, commencing:

"I hear a lion in the lobby roar."

[Laughter.] He said the coincidence was a little singular that the same yellow lion was roaring at the doors of the Senate and House of Representatives at the same time. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said perhaps it was no lion. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER said perhaps there were two of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDRICKS said it was not for him to express an opinion. Perhaps it was something else that was roaring; perhaps it was something inside instead of outside. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON replied, holding that the occurrences brought about by such men as Mr. THOMAS were not the result of mere differences of opinion. He read a letter written by JEFFERSON DAVIS, Jan. 8, 1861, three days before the date of the Thomas letter of resignation, and which he said breathed exactly the same spirit, condemning as it did the weakness of Mr. BUCHANAN, as having done as much harm as wickedness could do. He said there was an evident lobby movement to secure the admission of Mr. THOMAS, but they had too many of his sort already.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was here by the voice of the people of Indiana, and if his colleague (Mr. MORTON, referred to him that he (Mr. HENDRICKS) was here by the same right that gave him his seat. He would not, however, be led into any personal controversy or language unbecoming the Senate of the United States. He was glad that letter had been read to meet the charge that Mr. BUCHANAN had been in consultation with traitors; it was a vindication of himself and his Cabinet from having been in sympathy or in council with the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. MORTON said that when that letter was written Mr. BUCHANAN had ceased to be under the influence of FLOYD and COBB and THOMAS, and had passed under the influence of HOLT and STANTON: and then it was that THOMAS left the Cabinet and DAVIS wrote that letter.

Mr. FOWLER made some further remarks in defence of his colleague, (Mr. STOKES,) and in opposition to the admission, when the resolution was laid over until to-morrow to permit Mr. JOHNSON to close the debate.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate took up the House bill supplementary to the act for the payment of additional bounties, and concurred in the House amendment. The bill now goes to the President.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the joint resolution to cover into the Treasury moneys arising from the sales of captured and abandoned property, and now in the hands of the United States Treasurer.

The question was on Mr. EDMUND's amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute providing that all moneys received by an officer or employee of the Government from the sales of captured or abandoned property, under color of several acts of Congress providing for the collection or sale of the same, which have not been already, shall be immediately covered in the Treasury, with interest accruing thereon; and that any person converting the same to his own use, or refusing or neglecting, thirty days after the passage of the resolution, to pay the same in the Treasury, or who shall otherwise dispose of it, shall be held for embezzling public money of the United States, and punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, and a fine equal to the sum so embezzled.

Mr. FESSENDEN professed himself in favor of the passage of the bill, and had no objection to the amendment. He said an inquiry had been made of him during the previous discussion as to the meaning of the term "Covering into the Treasury," which he had not perfectly explained at the time. He read from the original act establishing the Treasury Department, explaining the term, and saying that money might not be in the Treasury and yet be under the control of the Treasury; it sometimes lay for a time in the Treasury before it was decided what particular account it was to be carried to, and when carried to that account, it was said to be "covered into the Treasury." He proceeded to explain the course of the Government at the close of the war in reëstablishing the operation of custom laws in the South, quoting from the law relative to commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, that the President might in certain cases license persons to trade in certain cases. This property comprised mainly cotton bought under such licenses, and which had been seized for breach of the regulations established therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cases before him for decision as to whether they were correctly seized. He took issue with the Senators from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) and Wisconsin (Mr. HOWE) that the law peremptorily said the proceeds of captured and abandoned property must be paid into the Treasury, and subjected to decision by the Court of Claims. That was the case with property abandoned or captured in reality; but he argued that such property must first be subject to the decision of the Secretary whether it was rightfully seized as captured or abandoned. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) had been called upon to decide in many erroneous seizures. This construction of the law was first established by Secretary CHASE and the Solicitor of the Treasury, and Attorney-Gen. SPEED had affirmed it. It was adopted first on the suggestion of Mr. LINCOLN, in order to avoid unnecessary delay in such cases at the Court of Claims. Mr. FESSENDEN enumerated several instances in which erroneous seizures were made. He said that the effect of the act of 1864, under which Mr. TRUMBULL claimed that all such property must be sold at once, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury, was simply that a libel must be filed against certain classes of property after the manner of proceedings *in rem* in Admiralty Courts. It did not authorize any sale without adjudication. He defended the Treasury Department in its action in regard to this property at some length, and said he could almost say to his own knowledge the charges made against the Secretary of the Treasury were entirely unfounded in every instance.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, at 4:10 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Speaker proceeded with the business in order at the morning hour, on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PIKE—To incorporate the Washington and Norfolk Mail Steamship Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ELIOT—To repeal the Act of March 2, 1867, regulating the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures received under laws relating to the custom. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GLOSSBRENNER—Relating to settlers on that portion of the Fort Randall Military Reservation, vacated by Gen. GRANT in 1867. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS—To fix the salary of the Collector of the Customs for Annapolis District. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio—Providing that United States Notes, commonly called "greenbacks," shall be exempt from State taxation. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOAN—To provide levees to secure the low-lands of Arkansas and Missouri from inundation and to encourage settlement. Which was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—Authorizing the United States District Judges in Iowa to appoint clerks at the several places where the courts are provided to be held, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE—In relation to soldiers whose discharges are dated after their actual discharge, and who in fact served the full term of their enlistment, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS—The memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, for grants of land to the Minnesota and Missouri River Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Minnesota State line to the Missouri River, at Yankton, Dakota Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLEVER, of New-Mexico—For the examination of claims for Indian depredation in New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the erection of United States buildings in Brooklyn, N. Y. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill recites that the United States now pays for offices for courts, post-offices and internal revenue offices in Brooklyn about five per cent. interest on $500,000; that about five per cent of the yearly internal revenue collected from Brooklyn would amount to $500,000, and it therefore appropriates that sum for a building for United States purposes in Brooklyn.

By Mr. WELKER—To provide for juries in certain cases in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It provides that whenever an impartial jury cannot be obtained in a criminal case in the District, a *venire facias* may issue for residents of other States.

By Mr. PRUYN—To establish the Cental System. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. CAVANAGH, of Montana Territory—To establish a branch mint in Montana. Same reference.

By Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory—To reopen a military road in Washington Territory. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'NEILL—Directing the Treasurer of the United States to open a certain wooden box marked "jewels," which has been many years in the vault of the Treasury, and to report its contents to Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The box was sent many years ago from the State Department to the Interior Department, and thence to the Treasury.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Extending the provisions of an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands. Also, to amend an act of July 23, 1861, to quiet land titles in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. VAN WYCK—To construct a wagon road from West Point, Orange County, to Cornwall Landing, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To restore the State of Alabama to a representation in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, A large majority of the votes given at an election held on the — day of February, 1868, were for the Constitution presented by the Convention of the people of the State of Alabama, and

Whereas, A certain combination of citizens within said State refused to vote, with intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore said State to its proper relations to the Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State Legislature elect under the new Constitution of Alabama be convened at the Capital of said State as soon as practicable, by the order of the United States Military Commander within said State of Alabama, and upon the ratification, by said Legislature of the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the establishment by law of an impartial suffrage within said State, as authorized by said Constitution of Alabama, the said State shall be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, in accordance with the laws of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS.

The call for bills being completed, the remainder of the morning hour was consumed in the call of States, for resolutions.

Mr. GRISWOLD presented the petition of between three hundred and five hundred members of the New-York Produce Exchange for a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits.

Mr. PAINE offered a resolution for the payment of $2,500 each to G. G. SYMES, SAMUEL E. SMITH, JOHN L. BROWN and JAMES H. BURCH in full, for time spent and expense incurred in prosecuting their respective claims to seats in the House. He stated that the resolution was recommended by the Committee on Elections. Rejected by yeas 35; nays, 90.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution appointing the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General a Board of Commissioners to fix and establish a tariff for freight and passengers on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads and their branches, to be equitably adjusted and not to exceed double the average rates charged on the railroad lines between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, north of St. Louis; and providing that those companies give no exclusive terms or privileges to any Express Company.

Mr. HOLMES said, in order to test the sense of the House, he would move to lay the joint resolution on the table, intending, however, to vote against that motion. The joint resolution was laid on the table by yeas 73, nays 65, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Anderson, Archer, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Axtell, Baldwin, Barnum, Beck, Benton, Bingham, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Butler, Cary, Chanler, Cornell, Dodge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Galladay, Gravely, Griswold, Grover, Harding, Hooper, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lincoln, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McClurg, McCormick, Mercur, Myers, Newcomb, Niblack, Nicholson, Nunn, O'Neill, Phelps, Poland, Robertson, Robinson, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Stokes, Stone, Trimble of Tennessee, Trimble of Kentucky, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Washburne of Massachusetts, Walker, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, and Woodbridge—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Banks, Beaman, Beatty, Bromwell, Broomall, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cullum, Driggs, Eldridge, Ferry, Fields, Glossbrenner, Higby, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hulburd of West Virginia, Hulburd, Hunter, Jenkes, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Ketcham, Loughridge, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Logan, Moorehead, Morgan, Mullens, Orth, Paine, Perham, Pike, Pile, Plants, Polsley, Pruyn, Raum, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Spalding, Taffe, Thomas, Trowbridge, Van Auken, Van Horn, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Windom and Wood.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was authorized to report back at any time the bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries.

WOOD SCREW PATENT.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, referring to the report of Mr. BUTLER, made last Friday, in the Wood Screw Patent case, which indicated himself (Mr. WASHBURN) as the person who gave the information to Mr. BUTLER, denied that he was the person who had done so. Mr. BUTLER explained, by saying that he had been referring to his colleague of the Second District, (Mr. AMES,) and that the statement was correct in every particular.

Mr. MYERS, in the same connection, stated that the bill had been defeated in the House last year by false statements emanating from the monopolists; that it was defeated on Friday by similar means, and that he would report the bill again with a proviso that if ever the patent shall come in the possession of the American Screw Company the extension shall be void. That would be a full protection to the widow and heirs of HARVEY.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. WELKER in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER on Saturday to provide for a Minister to Greece was agreed to.

Mr. PRUYN moved to amend by providing for a Minister to the Papal States, and spoke in support of the amendment, claiming that the action of Congress in omitting for the last year or two to provide for that mission was founded on a mistake.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and said there was no mistake in the matter; that Congress fully understood it, and that the action of Congress was founded on the conduct of the Papal Government toward American citizens. He did not think there was any necessity for reëstablishing that mission.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the mission for Ecuador, New-Granada, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, the Argentine Confederation, Paraguay and Salvador. He thought that a great leak of public expenditure might be stopped in this way. One or two Consul-Generals could do all the business in the Southern and Central American States. The Governments of these countries were anything but Republics, and their people were generally wild Indians. He proposed to supply them all with Consulships or commercial agencies.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that he was utterly indifferent as to what the House should do in the matter, but the Committee on Appropriations had reported for these missions because they were now provided for by law, and because these countries now had their representatives in the United States.

Mr. BANKS opposed the amendment. He conceded that there might be some question about the excellence of those Governments, but Ministers were not sent to foreign Governments because of the excellence of those Governments, but because of International interests. However imperfect those Governments might be it was still very important that the United States should be properly represented there. The key of the commercial intercourse of the country and of the world was at the Isthmus. The control of the commerce of the Eastern and Western world would be ultimately across that Isthmus. In sending able men there to represent the Government of the United States, the object was not to meet the people of those States, but to meet the representatives of other Governments and nations, and to cope with them in reference to the control of that most important part of the continent of North and South America. He thought it would be in the highest degree unwise to abolish those missions.

The discussion on the amendment was continued at some length by Messrs. Butler, Pike, Wood, Kelley, Chanler, Logan, Mungen and Higby. Mr. BUTLER intimated that if American commerce had been diminishing in the Central and South American ports, while Ministers were maintained there, it might be well to try the experiment of abolishing those missions.

Mr. PIKE thought that if any missions were to be abolished they should rather be missions to some of the European States.

Mr. WOOD thought that neither in South America nor in Europe were there countries where the interests of the United States might not be found to exist. He was therefore opposed to curtailing the foreign missions of the Government. He referred to Buenos Ayres as the seaport from which three-fourths of the foreign hides imported into this country came, and where there were extensive American interests; and so with reference to Valparaiso.

Mr. KELLY was surprised at his colleague offering the amendment. He believed in the Monroe doctrine, and one way of maintaining it was to keep able Ministers in the Central and South American Republics.

Mr. CHANLER preferred to have the missions to England, France and Germany abolished rather than those proposed in the amendment.

Mr. LOGAN offered in ridicule an amendment authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint an agent to enter into negotiations for the purchase of empires, kingdoms, rebellions, wars, volcanoes, icebergs, snow and rain-storms, earthquakes, and submerged or undiscovered islands, instructing him to negotiate for the purchase of Great Britain, and in the event of that Kingdom not being for sale, to negotiate for a war, provided it shall not cost more than $15,000,000 nor last over sixty days. The amount of any purchase to be liquidated as follows: Russian bears at $10 each, the purchaser to take them as they run. Walruses at $1 each, the purchaser to catch them at his own expense. Sitka Indians to be thrown in without cost. Icebergs at 25 cents per ton, the purchaser to break his own ice. Rain-storms at 1 cent per barrel, purchaser to furnish his own barrels. Volcanoes at $50 each, with a stipulation that they shall not shake the confidence of the State Department. [Laughter.]

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, read a table showing the small population and insignificant commerce of each of the Central American States, and argued that the people of those States could not understand republics; that they could only be governed by dictatorships, and that it was impossible to bestow on that or any other race of men a civilization which did not belong to them or was not evolved from their own character and institutions.

Mr. MUNGEN said he was glad to see that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (WILLIAMS) had come round to his (MUNGEN's) ethnological views. He insisted that New-Granada was one of the most important points of the Continent. In denial of a statement made some time since by Mr. WILLIAMS, that no Celtic people had ever established a Republic, he instanced the Republics of San Marino, Greece and Rome, and asked what Republic had ever been established by an Anglo-Saxon people.

Mr. WILLIAMS suggested the Republic of the United States.

Mr. MUNGEN denied that, and claimed that the Celts were at the bottom of the establishment of this Republic.

Mr. HIGBY opposed the amendment, and remarked that the people of the Pacific States could not return to their homes from the Eastern States without passing through either New-Granada or Nicaragua.

Finally the vote was taken separately on striking out the missions named in Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, and the amendment was rejected as to each of them.

Mr. BROOKS moved to insert an appropriation for the mission to Rome. He urged it not alone on account of political and religious reasons, but for great reasons of State. The Roman Catholic religion was spread all over the States, and its Priests were annually visiting Rome in great numbers, and receiving their inspirations from the Papal Government. He knew that Congress had hitherto, for reasons which he did not understand, or for the gratification of passion, abolished the mission to Rome, but he indulged the hopes that that feeling had ceased to interest or agitate members. Whatever might be their religious or political opinions, Rome had more influence over the earth to-day than it had had in the proudest days of Imperial Rome; and in a State like that, spreading its influence far beyond its own limited domains, and affecting the whole human family, the American Government should certainly be represented.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected 43 to 59.

Mr. SPALDING moved to amend the item for contingent expenses of the State Department from $80,000 to $65,000.

Mr. ROBINSON supported the amendment, but suggested that the amount should be at least $100,000, in view of the cost of defending the interests of American citizens held as prisoners in Great Britain.

Mr. BLAINE opposed the amendment, stating that this item was for the secret service fund, and that the expense for defending American citizens would not come out of it.

Mr. LOGAN declared himself opposed to any secret service fund, or to the payment of spies, remarking that there was now employed as a spy in the City of New-York a man who was a thief and a penitentiary convict.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. SCHENCK and KELSEY, and was rejected.

Mr. BLAINE stated, in further reply to a question asked by Mr. HOLMAN on Saturday in relation to Consular fees, that the Consular fees paid into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $424,099; that the amount paid for salaries was $371,292, and for exchange $10,715, leaving the net proceeds from the Consular system $42,090. The salaries of the Consulate at Paris were $7,084, and the fees $47,700. The salaries at London were $7,500, and the fees $38,500.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered an amendment requiring fees to any Vice-Consul or Consular agent beyond $1,000 to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, and prescribing that no greater sum than $5,000 shall be allowed for the expenses of any Vice-Consul or Consular agent.

Mr. PETERS offered an amendment to the amendment providing that where the fees collected at a Consulate exceed $3,000, the salary, where it does not now exceed $1,500, shall be $2,000.

Both amendments were adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment requiring consular salaries to be paid in lawful money. Rejected.

Mr. PIKE made the point of order that the proviso against army or navy officers holding consular or diplomatic positions was independent legislation, and not in order in an appropriation bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order, and the proviso was struck out.

Afterward in the House, and under suspension of the rules, the proviso was offered as an additional section and adopted.

Mr. BUTLER moved to amend by striking out the words "Commissioners and Consul-Generals to Hayti and Liberia," and inserting "Ministers Resident to Hayti, Liberia and the Dominican Republic." He said that Commissioners have no diplomatic station, and that no difference should be made between these and other Governments. If the United States were to have Ministers Resident anywhere, he desired that there should be a Minister Resident there, so that these countries might send to Washington their representatives, who would be entitled to the same diplomatic and other courtesies that other Ministers Resident were entitled to.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the proposition came in rather late, and should have been made as well with reference to the Sandwich Islands. The Dominican Republic was not entitled to a Minister Resident, being a place of little or no importance. The Sioux and the Potowatomies were of more importance on account of their locality, and yet simply because there was a negro population in those other countries, the gentleman from Massachusetts wished to increase the expenditures of the Government by sending to them Ministers Resident instead of Commissioners.

Mr. BANKS supported the amendment, remarking that there was a new destiny opening up for the West India Islands, that the old political Powers which had held them together and controled them for hundreds of years was gradually breaking up, and new relations were being formed, and that, therefore, the interest of the American Government in them became of vast importance.

The amendment was divided, and the question was first taken on substituting Minister Resident for Commissioner. That was agreed to.

The next question being on adding the Dominican Republic, Mr. BROOKS opposed it and said he hoped it would go forth to the world that the House of Representatives has refused to send a Minister to a Court representing the Catholics of the whole world, and was now, out of adoration to the negro race, proposing to send a Minister resident to a little end of an island where there were not as many white people as there were in the factories of Lowell and Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. BUTLER trusted the gentleman from New-York would permit every other gentleman to furnish his own motive for his vote. He (BUTLER) had voted against the mission to Rome because the Pope had ceased to be a temporal power, and he was opposed to sending any Minister to an ecclesiastical Court. That was the ground on which he had put his vote, and on no other. He had nothing to do with the Imperial City of Rome. She no longer held sway in Italy. When he should be asked to vote for sending a representative to a Government in Italy, as established by GARIBALDI, whether Catholic or Protestant, he would be ready to respond. He was glad that a change had come over the spirit of the gentleman's (BROOKS') dreams. He was glad to see the Know-Nothing, the Catholic Church-burner, the man who represented the class which, under the name of Know-Nothingism, had murdered the orphan children of Catholics and sacked the Convent in Massachusetts, now in favor of the Holy Imperial City of Rome. [Laughter all over the House.] Mr. BUTLER resumed his seat, saying "that is all." [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS replied that if the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts had ever been associated with him in public life he would have known that he (BROOKS) had never been a Know-Nothing, or had ever had anything in common with the Know-Nothing Association. The gentleman himself or his people might have been connected with the burning of Catholic churches and convents in Massachusetts, but such acts never had his (BROOK'S) sympathy. On all occasions in public and in private, as every gentleman in New-York knew, he had been opposed to the Know-Nothing organization. While the gentleman from Massachusetts was consorting with JEFFERSON DAVIS and voting from forty to fifty times to make him President of the United States, he (BROOKS) had been in the Whig organization, and in no other. While the gentleman from Massachusetts had been engaged in laying the foundation of civil war, and in organizing treason, he (BROOKS) had been in opposition to him and his associates. My record, he continued, is clear; his is stained with blood. I was an Old Line Whig, while he was consorting with those whom he now so often denounces as rebels at the South, and was in close, compact association with many of those on the other side of the House, whom the Democracy rejected from its association. He had now become one of their leaders, because none on this side of the House would consort with him. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. BUTLER again took the floor encouraged by the laughter and such expressions as "Pitch in!" and despite of Mr. WASHBURNE's motion that the Committee should rise, in order to put an end to the discussion. He said it was quite true that he and the gentleman from New-York had never been associated in public life, because when he (Mr. BUTLER) went out of the Democratic party on account of its corruptions the gentleman from New-York came in. [Laughter.] As to the gentleman's denial of having been a Know-nothing, he (Mr. BUTLER) only knew what had been the utterances of the New-York *Express*, and if he (Mr. BROOKS) was not a Know-nothing, then the *Express* has cheated the Know Nothing Party during its entire existence. [Laughter.] As for himself, he had opposed Know Nothingism then as he opposed it now, and as he opposed all illiberality, injustice and unfairness in legislation. He never repented, nor had cause to repent anything he had done in the Democratic Party. He had left it when it became the party of treason, and he stood firmly for the Union.

Mr. PRUYN, rising in some excitement, said that any personal differences between the gentlemen from Massachusetts and New-York should be settled between themselves, but that the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to call the Democratic Party a party of treason, when he himself had been with it up to the point he admitted. [Laughter.]

Mr. MUNGEN made a point of order on the expression applied of; but the Chairman overruled it as being of general, not special application, and Mr. BUTLER proceeded with his remarks. He repeated that he had left the Democratic party when it became the party of treason; and that at the same time those men who were first Abolitionists, then Whigs, then Know-Nothings, and then Whigs again, became Democrats. The brains, he said, went out only, and the treason came into the Democratic party. [Laughter in the hall and galleries.]

Subsequently, Mr. BUTLER withdrew the amendment on which the discussion had turned.

The Committee rose and reported the bill and amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

RETRENCHMENT PETITION.

Mr. SELYE presented a petition of over a thousand taxpayers of Rochester, New-York, for the reduction of Government expenditures, and that taxes be taken off necessaries and retained only on luxuries.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce and have put on its passage the joint resolution relative to the rights of American citizens abroad.

Pending the question the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Santiago de Cuba.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, which left Aspinwall Feb. 7, arrived at this port Sunday night.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the United States of Columbia, Chili and Peru.

PANAMA, Friday, Feb. 7, 1868.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 18th January, but no news of importance. The Republic is quiet. The Conservative Party in all the States that have held elections has been triumphant.

In Panama everything is quiet. The gunboat *Suwannee* is still here, while the *Marblehead* is at Aspinwall.

The Spanish steamer *Barcelona*, from Havana, due at Aspinwall on the 4th, had not yet arrived.

CHILI.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 28th January. The news, however, is quite unimportant.

The intelligence of the defeat and downfall of President PRADO in Peru had caused a universal sensation in Chili, as CANSECO, his successor, was thought to be a sworn enemy of the alliance against Spain. He is known to have no friendly feelings toward Chili on account of the conduct of that republic in ordering him and some of his friends into the interior, and, in fact, holding them prisoners, by reason of the failure of a previous attempt to overthrow the Government of Peru. Some even apprehend a speedy war between Chili and Peru, but I do not think these fears well grounded, neither nation being in proper financial condition.

PERU.

Gen. CANSECO arrived at Lima on the 22d, and immediately took charge of the Government. His programme was short, being as follows: "I have come to affirm the majesty of the Constitution and the laws. This is my only mission and my sole programme of Government."

He appointed as members of his Cabinet the following persons: President of the Cabinet, Señor J. MANUEL POLAR; Minister of the Government, Dr. ANTONIO AREVES; Minister of War and Marine, Gen. D. FERNANDO ALVIZARI; Minister of Justice, Dr. D. BERNARDO MONOZI; Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. D. JOSE LUIS GOMEZ SANCHEZ.

CANSECO and his party have been very moderate, and it is believed no punishments for political offences will be decreed.

The yellow fever had broken out in Trujillo, in the north.

Gen. MOSQUERA, late President of Colombia, had published a manifesto in Lima, in which he charges that Col. TOTTEN got an extension of the Panama Railroad privileges through bribery, and intimates that he himself was offered $100,000 to give his assent to the sale.

Obituary.

Mr. ALBERT SHERWOOD, one of the most energetic, successful and prominent of the merchants of Buffalo, N. Y., died in that city on Feb. 14, of typhoid pneumonia, after a brief illness. Mr. SHERWOOD was born in Fishkill, in 1815. He removed to Mendon, Monroe County, in 1842, and in 1854 took up his residence in Buffalo, where he entered into the produce and commission business. His promptness, sagacity and strict integrity secured him a leading position in business circles. He served as Vice-President of the Board of Trade for two years, was President of the Young Men's Association in 1866, and also acted for some time as President of the Citizens' Exchange. He took a leading part in all public enterprises, and his charities, although unostentatious, were most generous. All the leading public associations in Buffalo, at a meeting held for that purpose, passed resolutions testifying to their sense of the great loss which the city sustained in Mr. SHERWOOD's death.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Much has been written from time to time by various authors upon the great efficacy of many of the pills which have been introduced to call forth public attention. The writer of this article begs leave respectfully to state to the public generally, without the fear of contradiction, having had several years' experience in their use, not to know their great virtues in removing the vitiated bile from the system and restoring the healthy secretions of the stomach to their proper condition, as nature intended them to be, by giving tone to this vital organ by the strengthening of its coats so as to enable it to perform its functions in the dissolving of the food, without creating pain, flatulency or sourness, a feeling which is so common to all persons whose liver has become dormant, and which is sure to produce all those evils, with many more of similar character. It causes pains to arise in the head and back and neck. The limbs become swollen and inflamed, attacking all the small nerves of the system, rendering them often useless, attended with acuteness of pain almost beyond human belief, until experience teaches the unfortunate sufferers that such are the facts. This is termed by physicians inflammatory rheumatism. It takes its rise from no other cause than the one above stated. I will venture to say that no individual who has suffered so long and so much from the effects of this disease, as has the writer of this article, whose life was saved by their use, would ever again be so foolish as to allow his system to get in the same condition, when so simple and yet efficacious a remedy as Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are so easily obtained, and at the same time so fruitful of beneficial results; without any apprehension of taking cold, or in producing any evil consequences, as they contain no mercury. Mercurial preparations are more or less dangerous, it being a mineral poison, and if much of it is taken into the system it spreads its baleful influences into every part of the body; not only while it is operating, but will continue to do so after the purging has ceased. This is not the case with the Mandrake Pill, it being composed entirely of vegetable matter, and the moment they cease to purge all existence of them passes away, and a person might take a cold bath without he, she or they experiencing any bad result to arise therefrom; while the other might cause them to become lame by paralyzation or perhaps death. The Mandrake Pill is therefore the safest to remove the bile, as it does not contain any of the deleterious effects produced by the Mercurial Pill. Dr. Schenck deserves the everlasting gratitude of the world for the discovery of this most useful, important and safe medicine. The Pill is so constituted that its adaptation may be applied with equally good results when persons are apt to overload the stomach with too much food or too much drink. A few of them taken at night before retiring to rest, say three or four, will cause the person to enjoy a good night's sleep as they are a narcotic, by quieting the stomach and nervous system, while they correct the acid, producing a pleasant and soothing feeling. No human being who values his own health, or that of his family, should be without them, and should, in Christian charity, inform his neighbor, whether far or near at hand, to keep themselves supplied with them. They are but twenty-five cents per box, and are therefore comatable by both rich and poor. They can always be obtained at the Repository, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Commerce sts., Philadelphia.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1868. —*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

All Grades of Waltham Watches At Retail by BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

"Exceedingly Effective."—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are excellent lozenges for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are certainly exceedingly effective. We have known several instances in which troublesome coughs have been cured very speedily after one or two Troches were taken."—*Christian World*, London, Eng.

Promote to a Healthy Tone the Nerve Fluid, stimulate and strengthen the nervous system, and you strike a death blow at Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all painful Nervous Diseases. To insure this, you will find that there is no medicine so successful as Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 TREMONT-ST., BOSTON, MASS. Price, $1 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Medical Electricity Applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, 7 West 14th-st.

MARRIED.

KIRKPATRICK—DRAYTON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 8, at the British Embassy in Paris, and afterward at the Madeleine, TEMPLE KIRKPATRICK, Secretary in the British Legation at Berlin, to SYLVIA LIVINGSTON, widow of William S. Drayton, of the U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late Mortimer Livingston, of New-York.

RAWLINS—STANARD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, at Berry Hill, Orange County, Va., by Rev. Mr. Carson, WILLIAM RAWLINS to M. CHAMP STANARD, daughter of the late Beverly Stanard, of Orange, Va.

SAGEMAN—MABIE.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, by Rev. A. B. Taylor, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. HENRY CHARLES SAGEMAN to Miss ANN MARIA, daughter of Jno. Mabie, Esq., of English Neighborhood, N. J.

TEMPLE—FRANCIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Mr. THOMAS J. TEMPLE to Miss EMMA M., second daughter of Mr. Pierre K. Francis, all of New-York City.

DIED.

ALNWICK.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, at her residence, No. 23 Varick-st., ANN ALNWICK, widow of Charles Alnwick, aged 75 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel.

BURNHAM.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, of apoplexy, WILLIAM G. BURNHAM, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 388 West 22d-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Sharon, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

BARCLAY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, LOUISA MATILDA, wife of George Barclay, of this City, in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

CLEMENT.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, after a protracted illness, WM. A. B. CLEMENT, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 114 5th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment on Wednesday morning.

CARPENTER.—At New-Rochelle, on Monday, Feb. 17, THOMAS CARPENTER, in the 89th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence.

DE GROOT.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, at his late residence, at Centreville, N. J., GUSTAVUS A. DE GROOT, aged 39 years, 8 months and 15 days.

The funeral services will be held at the English Neighborhood Church on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 2½ P. M. Cars leave Jersey City Ferry at 1:22 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

GILLMORE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 17, Mrs. LUCY GILLMORE, relict of the late Dea. David Gillmore, of Jaffrey, N. H., aged 90 years and 5 months.

KINGMAN.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 17, EMILIE S., wife of Samuel A. Kingman, and daughter of Richard Stout, of New-York City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOTT.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, MARY ELIZABETH, the only daughter of Morgan L. and Jane E. Mott, aged 15 years, 5 months and 15 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Poughkeepsie Depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

MACKENZIE.—At his late residence, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 15, WILLIAM MACKENZIE, in the 80th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

MANCHESTER.—In Pawtucket, R. I., on Saturday, Feb. 15, AMELIA AMES, wife of Dr. C. F. Manchester, in the 58th year of her age.

MALLABY.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, ELIZABETH POPHAM, wife of Theodore Mallaby, and daughter of the late Leonard A. Bleecker, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PINNEY.—On Monday morning, Feb. 17, CECILIA PINNEY.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas Smith, No. 96 West 4th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock. The interment will take place at White Plains. Train leaves from 26th-st. at 11 o'clock.

POMEROY.—At the residence of his parents, on Monday, Feb. 17, EDWARD G. POMEROY, aged 29 years.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Wallingford, Conn., for interment.

POMEROY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 17, JENNIE L., daughter of Grove and Ann Eliza Pomeroy, aged 16 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 217 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RAPELJE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, in Brooklyn, FOLKUT, eldest son of the late Tunis Rapelje.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RITCHIE.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Feb. 15, EDWARD C. RITCHIE, of the firm of Martin & Ritchie, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at the house of Wm. A. Martin, No. 103 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

STEVENS.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, FANNIE MARIAN, daughter of C. A. and M. A. Stevens, aged 5 years and 21 days.

Remains taken to New-Hampshire.

SKIDMORE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 15, ALFRED FREEMAN, eldest son of William L. and Charlotte H. F. Skidmore, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 73 Union-place, corner 4th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

SCHLESINGER.—On Saturday, Feb. 15, FREDERICK S. SCHLESINGER, a native of Hamburg, Germany, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 227 West 38th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. No further invitation.

TRUESDAIL.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, JOHN TRUESDAIL, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 16, MIRIAM D., daughter of Benjamin T. and Eliza Underhill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 13 East 22d-st., without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, at 5¾ o'clock A. M., ROBERT WATSON WILLIAMS, son of Samuel and Anna Williams, and grandson of Robert Watson, Esq., aged 19 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grand parents, No. 70 Sullivan-st., on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 16, Mr. JOB WRIGHT, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, on Dean-st., eleventh house southeast of Grand-av., Brooklyn.

☞ Fishkill and California papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEASURE OF LIFE.
AM I PROBABLY LONG-LIVED?
GO HEAR LECTURE BY
DR. T. S. LAMBERT,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
IN STEINWAY HALL.
GEO. W. MORGAN, Esq., will preside at the Organ.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

CAUTION!—IN OUR CHANGEABLE CLIMATE, coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.

The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds attached to the house is situated in one of the most healthy and fashionable parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully attended to, [illegible] Catholic and Protestant clergymen [illegible] according to the parents' purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 96 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EARLY LIFE OF GEN. GRANT,
BY HIS FATHER.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW IN THE LEDGER.

In the next number of the *Ledger* we shall commence the publication of a most remarkable work. It is a sketch of the early life of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, in a series of letters written expressly for the *Ledger* by his father, Jesse R. Grant, Esq., of Kentucky. We undertake to say that no biography surpassing this in interest was ever published. The man shines out vividly in every anecdote of the boy.

LEDGER OFFICE, No. 90 BEEKMAN-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

TO NEWSDEALERS—I take pleasure in calling the attention of Newsdealers throughout the country to the above announcement. It seems to me that these articles will be caught at with avidity by all classes of the reading public. They are chockfull of interest—equal to any story—and will be entertaining to every man and woman—to every boy and girl. The first of the series will appear in the number of the LEDGER to be published on Monday next, Feb. 24; and Newsdealers will please regulate their orders accordingly. The first number will be illustrated by an engraving of the house in which Gen. GRANT was born, and likenesses of his father and mother. His father, as will appear by his portrait, and by these biographical sketches, is himself a man of extraordinary natural endowments; and his style is characterized by great pith and clearness. The stories which he relates, in his off-hand way of the General's boyhood, are as readable as any work of fiction. Every one will wish to see this genuine account of Grant's early life.

Respectfully, yours,

ROBERT BONNER.

N. B.—It will be seen by these letters that Gen. Grant's father voted for Gen. Jackson for President every time "Old Hickory" was a candidate, and that he wrote the platform of the last Whig State Convention held in Ohio. Remember—they will be ready in the number of the LEDGER which will be issued on Monday next, Feb. 24.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.
For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.
(PATENTED.)
For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

GOLD HUNTING-CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVER WATCHES, full jeweled, $50. GOLD HUNTING-CASE AMERICAN LEVERS, full jeweled, $90. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—Old copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

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WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

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All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

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NEW-YORK, Feb. 17—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111¾	112	5-20 C., '67	108	108⅛
Coupon, 1881	111¾	112¼	10-40 Reg	101½	101¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	107¾	108½	10-40 Coupon	104⅞	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111½	Gold	141½	141⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅞	109¼	June 7.30	107½	107⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅛	109¼	July 7.30	107½	107⅝
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at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

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For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 55 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 35 cents DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL..................$200,000.

PRESIDENT,

D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

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SOUTH CAROLINA SIXES.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

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No. 33 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 448, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.

L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO. GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SECURITIES WANTED.—Michigan State 7s, Detroit City 7s, Michigan State, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

A. WILKINS,

Stock Broker, Detroit.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,

No. 209 Walnut-st.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee. AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

BONDS OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES OF Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota bought. Also, lands and securities of same States bought and sold. C. SCHLEY, care Horton & Dotger, No. 24 Broad-st., or TOWNSEND & SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MISSOURI STATE PAST DUE coupons, by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 155 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK,

No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President,

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFE, &C.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor suites, bedroom sets, rich carved rosewood bedsteads, with dressing-bureaus and wash-stands to match; gilt, pier and mantel mirrors, sofa bedsteads, lounges, extension tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gas fixtures, office desks, stools, &c., &c.

ALSO,

at 12 o'clock, a very superb rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover; also, a fine medicine chest, complete; stoves and kitchen furniture, &c.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Feb. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock P. M.,

Choice private library, comprising a large collection of books in the various departments: History, Biography, Voyages and Travels, Arts and Sciences, Poetry, &c., &c.; among them many valuable books, and well worthy the attention of book-buyers. Also, a valuable collection of

LAW BOOKS.

The whole the property of a distinguished lawyer of this City.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Tuesday,) Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store:

2,000 packages Malaga raisins, stained.

50 Frails seedless raisins, stained.

400 boxes Valencia raisins in prime order.

55 cases Smyrna figs, ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. drums.

400 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.

230 cases fresh Valencia oranges, landing.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River.

2,855 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.

1,200 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo brig *San Petro*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 MORTON-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

MORTON-ST.—The four-story English basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts., and known as No. 48 Morton-st. The house is 18.2 feet in width by 45 feet in depth; has modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 18.2x100 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Robert Cheesebrough, deceased, by order of James J. Van Alen and Robert J. Cheesebrough, Executors.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock,

at the Exchange Salesroom:

EAST 5TH-ST.—Two four-story English basement dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 221 and 221½ East 5th-st., south side, between 2d and 1st avs., each 12.6x9.2; houses 50 feet deep, in complete order, and containing gas, Croton, vaults in front, sub-cellar, &c.; title perfect; two-thirds can remain on mortgage for three years.

WEST 28TH-ST.—Four-story English basement dwelling-house and lot, No. 212 West 28th-st., (old No. 122,) south side, 163.6 feet west of 7th-av.; lot 16.8x98.9; house 50 feet deep; westerly wall is a party wall; gas-fixtures and chandeliers go with the house, furnace, &c., and other improvements.

EAST 50TH-ST.—Two four-story French attic and basement first-class brown-stone dwelling-houses and lots, Nos. 211 and 213 East 50th-st., north side, between 2d and 1st avs., lots 16x100.5; houses 16x55; party walls on each side, in perfect order, and containing the modern improvements; gas, chandeliers and brackets go with the house; new Beebe ranges, dumb waiters, furnaces, wrought-iron door under stoop, main hall tesselated in the best manner; stair-lights, &c., finished with black walnut; rear area laid with heavy flagging.

2D-AV.—Three-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop first-class dwelling-house and lot, No. 953 2d-av., west side, between 50th and 51st sts.; size 20x80; contains all the improvements; gas-fixtures go with the house; party wall on northerly side; title perfect.

118TH-ST.—Four lots on north side of 118th-st., commencing 140 feet west of 4th-av., each 25x100.8; two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1868, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

Broadway, northwest corner 35th-st., 57.8x130, with all the buildings.

3d-av., 4-story brick hotel, s. w. corner 24th-st., 24x85.

West 34th-st., 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 167 West 34th-st., near 7th-av., north side.

East 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone house and lot, north side, near 3d-av., in excellent order.

East 50th-st., 4-story brown-stone house and lot, south side, near 1st-av., first class in all respects.

4th-av., 8 lots, west side, between 102d and 103d sts.

102d-st., 11 lots, north side, 80 feet west 4th-av.

103d-st., 12 lots, south side, 80 feet west 4th-av.

53d-st., 1 lot, north side, 193 feet east 1st-av.

73d-st., 1 lot, north side, 225 feet west 1st-av.

79th-st., (100 ft. wide,) 1 lot, s. s., 275 ft. east 2d-av.

79th-st., (100 ft. wide,) 1 lot, s. s., 400 ft. east 4th-av.

3d-av., 2 lots, e. s., between 103d and 104th sts.

116th-st., (100 ft. wide,) 3-story high-stoop Philadelphia brick house and lot, n. s., third house east 4th-av.

76th-st., 1 lot, s. s., 360 feet east 2d-av.

3d-av., 1 lot w. s., between 74th and 75th sts.

75th-st., 2 lots, s. s., 150 feet east 4th-av.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE lots on Seventh-av., Harlem-lane, or St. Nicholas-av. and 115th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executor of the late David Wood, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

SEVENTH-AV.—8 valuable lots, comprising the entire front between 114th and 115th sts.

ST. NICHOLAS-AV.—5 lots, west side of St. Nicholas-av. and in rear of 7th-av. lots.

115TH-ST.—20 lots and gores, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avs. The Eighth-av. cars run every few minutes to 125th-st. This property is very desirable, being near the Central Park, and affords a rare opportunity for investment, and has been in the family over half a century. The Seventh-av. Boulevard is 150 feet wide, extending from the north end of Central Park ("The Warrior's Gate") to the bridge over Harlem River, connecting with the Westchester Boulevard to Jerome Park, and is under the control of the Central Park Commissioners.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 127, 128 AND 129 WEST-ST., adjoining southwest corner Fulton-st., at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York. Sale to close an interest.

WEST-ST.—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings, Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., adjoining southwest corner Fulton-st., together, 40 feet front and rear by 60 feet north side, and 58 feet south side.

WEST-ST.—The valuable five-story hotel, No. 127 West-st., adjoining the above on the south, being 20 feet front by 18 feet rear by 53 in depth. Possession of all May 1, 1868. The above property is very desirable, being opposite West Washington Market, and in the immediate vicinity of all the Jersey ferries.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

EAST 10TH-ST.—Five-story Philadelphia brick house and lot No. 270 East 10th-st., south side, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, (Tompkins-square;) size 25x55; lot 94 feet deep; house has back basement and extension; first story brown stone; balcony; contains fifty rooms, gas, Croton water, and well ventilated throughout; white marble mantels; high ceilings, corniced; extra bedroom; doors and windows connecting with the entries; stairways to both roofs.

This building was built by days' work, in the best manner, and with most substantial material. Title perfect.

Terms favorable.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Water-st. and James-slip, to close the estate of John Henry Lampe, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WATER-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick store thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Water-st. and James-slip, known as No. 364 Water-st.

The lot of land with the frame building thereon, adjoining on the east side, known as No. 366.

The lot of land, with the two and a half story brick store thereon, adjoining on the east side, known as No. 368.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

3D-AV.—5 lots of land, together with the three-story frame dwelling houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 105th-st., the corner building having a store on the first floor.

105TH-ST.—2 two-story and basement frame houses and lots on the north side of 105th-st., 63 feet 4 inches east of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Washington and Carlisle sts., by order of heirs.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of John Meyer, deceased:

The two-story brick house and lot, situate on the northwest corner of Washington and Carlisle sts., known as No. 122 Washington-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 14TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST 14TH-ST.—The four-story brown-stone brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., and known as new No. 328 (old No. 174) East 14th-st. The house is about 50 to 60 feet in depth. Lot 23.6x108 feet.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,

NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royale Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LEON LOEL, plaintiff, against DAVID WOLLNER and others, defendants.—Receiver's sale.—Under and by virtue of the powers in me vested as Receiver, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, and to the highest bidder, on the 18th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Nos. 292 and 294 Cherry-st., in the City of New-York, the stills, tubs, &c., and all other personal property of the parties in this action, and described in the complaint and order appointing a Receiver in this action, and which property is situate on the above-described premises, Nos. 292 and 294 Cherry-st., New-York City.—Dated Feb. 17, 1868.

GUSTAVUS RICE, Receiver, &c.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT THE "BERRIAN WAREROOMS," NO. 601 BROADWAY, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

Will sell by auction, without reserve, the large and valuable stock of house-furnishing articles at the "Berrian Warerooms," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, and continued each day until the whole of this extensive stock is disposed of. Among an immense number of other articles are the following, viz.:

Plated and Bronze Urns,	Toilet Sets,	Tool Chests,
Plated Tea Sets,	Bronzed Tea-kettles,	Meat Safes, Tables,
Cake Baskets,	Bronzed Urns,	Perambulators,
Vegetable Dishes,	Fire Sets,	Fenders,
Butter Dishes,	Copper and Brass Kettles,	Fancy Steps,
Liqueur Stands,		Step-Ladders,
Casters,	Iron Utensils,	Brooms & Brushes,
Egg Stands,	Fancy Chairs,	Knives and Forks,
Trays,	Plate Warmers,	Plated Knives and Forks,
Toast Racks,	Meat Dishes,	
Japan Trays,	Dish Covers,	Fire Stands,
Coal Vases,	Ivory Cork Screws,	Bird Cages, &c., &c.
	Camp Chairs,	

Together with a large assortment of every other article used by families in housekeeping. This will be found the most complete stock ever offered by public auction in this City. Catalogues as above.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.	30 Ambulances.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.	5 Office Wagons.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.	3 two-horse Wagons.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.	4 Iron Safes.
2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead.	6 Corn Mills.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.	29 Ambulance Wheels. Veterinary and other Tools.
868 sets head-mule Harness.	Horse Medicines, &c., &c.
300 Army Wagons.	

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application.

Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,

No. 5 Park-place.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,

Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:

GREAT SALE OF 100 CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK AND NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS,

at 12 o'clock on

TUESDAY, Feb. 18,

at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are situated on Warren-st., directly opposite the Park, on Union-st., on Rodney, Hewes, Bedford-av., Boulevard, Penn, Keap and Hooper sts., and on Lee and Marcy avs.

Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 339 5TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

By order of the heirs of JAMES FLYNN, deceased.

5TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick store and dwelling, with brick extension on the front, and the three-story and basement brick house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of 5th-st., between Avenues A and B. The entrance to the rear building is through an alley running under the front house. Lot 24.9 by 97 feet.

For further particulars apply to WM. H. TRACY, Esq., attorney for the heirs, No. 79 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A COTTAGE AND LOTS ON 83D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Wm. L. Conklin and J. W. Conklin, executors:

EAST 83D-ST.—The four lots of land, with the two-story frame cottage thereon, situate on the northerly side of 83d-st., about 255 feet west of 3d-av. The cottage is about 25x35 feet, with a two-story extension 18x14 feet, and contains modern improvements. Laundry and workhouse on the premises. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Lots each 25.6⅔x102.2½.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 129 MACDOUGAL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

By order of JULIA A. HERRICK, Executrix.

MACDOUGAL-ST.—The 2½-story brick house and lot situate on the westerly side of Macdougal-st., between Amity and 4th sts., and known as No. 129. Lot 19.6x65.9.

Possession 1st of May next. 50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage 5 years at 7 per cent.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE, NO. 176 FRONT-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FRONT-ST.—The valuable first-class five-story store, No. 176 Front-st., west side, 47.5 south of Burling-slip, and covers nearly the entire lot, which is 19.3 front, 19.5 rear, 87.6 north line, and 86.1 south line. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps, and full particulars, at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON SOUTH AND WATER STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

SOUTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the building, No. 252 South-st., through to Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips, and directly opposite the largest sectional dock. Lot 24x160 feet.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

BY GEORGE COOK, at No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., entire contents of the above saloon, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, Feb. 18, including bar, liquors, beer-pump, counters, tables, chairs, mirrors, paintings, crockery, glass, cutlery, plated ware, kitchen utensils, coppers, ranges, gas fixtures, &c.

Catalogue at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stouvenel, deceased.

WM. YOUNGS, } Executors.

N. LAUZIN,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, 1868:

Contributors sale of valuable OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated American and Foreign artists.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, WATER POWER AND MACHINERY BY AUCTION.—Will be sold by public auction, at their mills in Ludlow, Mass., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the extensive real estate, water power and other manufacturing property of the Ludlow Mills, situated six miles from the City of Springfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and half a mile from the Indian Orchard depot.

The water power is by far the largest and best on the Chicopee River, which carries, at other points, the extensive works of the Indian Orchard, the Chicopee, the Ames and the Dwight manufacturing companies. The land, 650 acres, more or less, is sufficient for and admirably adapted to all the building purposes for a large manufacturing town. The location is healthy, naturally attractive, and on the principal thoroughfare of the State, six miles from a thriving city, and nearly midway between New-York and Boston, and the advantages for the development and profitable use of a large property of this kind are believed to be unequaled elsewhere in New-England.

On the estate are three freestone factory buildings adjoining and connected, having a total length of over 300 feet exclusive of picker and other outbuildings, and containing cotton machinery for 3,000 yards sheetings, and linen machinery for 5,000 to 6,000 yards crash per day, or an equivalent product in other similar manufactures; also a frame factory building, 80x40 feet, several storehouses, large barns, a boarding-house, a store, a commodious church building, and 27 dwelling-houses, mostly designed for from two to four families each.

For further particulars and for terms, see Boston *Advertiser* or *Post*. By order of the directors.

GEO. H. DEANE, Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1868.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, AT 10:30 A. M. at No. 55 Ryerson-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, a general assortment of walnut, mahogany, marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, engravings, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, carpets, walnut marble-top hall stand, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 TO $10,000—WANTED A PARTNER, either active or silent, with the above amount, in a paying manufacturing business. Address Post-Office Box No. 26, Brooklyn, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURANCE Company in this City, energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling, State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and unusual advantages offered.

Address Box No. 1,519, P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SAVINGS BANK who understands book-keeping; must be a good judge of money, and capable of acting as teller when required; one who can speak English, German and French, and has had some experience in such an institution, preferred. Address BANK, in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 4,086 City Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO SOME 60 MILES into the country; he must be a good vegetable gardener, must understand the care of horses, and must be willing to make himself generally useful; must have good references. Call at No. 39 West 32d-st. Tuesday, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS good plain gardener and coachman, competent to take care of a small place in the country; none need apply without good recommendations, at No. 85 Duane-st., up stairs, 18th, 19th and 20th inst. from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL HOOP SKIRTS; one who has some trade preferred. Address M. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, stating amount of trade and where located, conditions and expectations, &c.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SILK AND FELT HAT CURLERS wanted immediately at No. 526 Broadway.

GOLDING & DUNLAP

SKIRT SPANGLERS WANTED—TO spangle skirts on Wilcox's self-feeding machine. Apply at No. 8 Gansevoort-st., near 13th-st. and 9th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES R. DUXBURY, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York and State of New-York, formerly of the firm of Neville & Duxbury, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAS WOLF WALLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD M. COHEN and JULIUS FRANKENFIELD, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 13th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL W. BAILEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 17, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. STONE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.

f4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELANCY KENNEDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by DeLancy Kennedy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.

f4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.

f4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry W. Prescott, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.

f4-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Emery B. Fay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

GEORGE P. HOWE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

Attorney for Petitioner. f4-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 276.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 13th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be had before J. D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the City of Rochester, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Feb. 14, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.

JOHN M'CONVILL, Attorney. f18-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. & D. BIGELOW & Co., EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, of Maiden, Ulster County, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, of Maiden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of November, 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the First National Bank of Saugerties, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 29th day of January, 1868. ELIJAH DU BOIS, Assignee.

f4-law3wTu* Kingston, Ulster County, New-York

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ARTHUR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Arthur, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Southern District of New York, s. s.—At the City of New York, the 1d day of February, A. D., 1868.—In the matter of JOHN D. WILSON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES VAN NUISE, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Van Nuise, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f4-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 54.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND W. CLARK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand W. Clark, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1867. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD F. TRACEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward F. Tracey, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy.

Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, of New York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At New-York City, Feb. 10, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RICHARD H. MILLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York; within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f11-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OSCAR E. AUSTIN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of REUBEN SOLOMON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES OWENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT, ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN W. VALENTINE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS HOYT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and FRANCIS BOUCHER, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly copartners in business in the firm name of F. Boucher & Co., in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of E. STILLMAN DOUBLEDAY and MORRIS J. CARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 18, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCRIVENER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph H. Scrivener, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOYES STREETER, JR., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Noyes Streeter, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry E. Quinan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and other certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.

f4-law3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; will do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children; cuts and fits children's clothes and does all kinds of family sewing; understands hair-dressing; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 216 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 6, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, desserts, &c., &c.; is a first-class baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman as nurse; has had much experience in the care of infants; perfectly understands raising them by hand; has six years' reference from former place. Further information may be had by applying at No. 343 East 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to cook and assist in the washing, or would do the whole in a small family; will cook for a boarding-house; for City or country; good reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, competent English Protestant young woman, as dressmaker and family laundress; understands operating. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children and do housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable woman; understands French and Spanish styles of cooking; has good City references. Call at No. 624 2d-av., near 34th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 381 2d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a baby or grown children; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., over the coach-house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A situation as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; all kinds of desserts; best of City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has nine years good City reference from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 335 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG Protestant woman a situation as nurse to a grown child; is a neat sewer and will wait on a lady; first-class reference given. Address for two days, E. TAYLOR, Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 392 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman who understands French cooking and all kinds of pastry and desserts; good references. Inquire at No. 261 8th-av., near 17th-st., in rear of bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid and first-rate waitress in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of reference. No. 224 Bowery, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st., for a large number of recommended Protestant and other nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, in country or City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, experienced in the care and management of young children; competent to take charge of an infant or nursery; many years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 377 8th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner of 25th-st., in the bakery; City reference.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT BY the day would like a few more customers; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a first-class operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 94 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUATION as good cook, and to assist with the washing; understands all kinds of pastry and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 5th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WHO is willing to assist with the washing, a situation; understands desserts, &c.; is a good meat and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a private family as chambermaid; can do up fine washing and ironing in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, also hair dressing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen at No. 416 1st-av., corner 25th-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to do the marketing if required; would go to the country to a permanent situation. Call at No. 270 6th-av., in millinery, between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Inquire Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of February, at No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, who can cut, fit, &c., a situation; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 225 West 49th-st., Room No. 1.

COLORED SERVANTS TO FILL EVERY capacity constantly on hand at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Will be attended with punctuality.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—viz., hot and cold graperies, green and hot houses, &c.; the advertiser is a married man, with one child, and can be highly recommended by present and former employers. Address A. B., gardener, Irvington P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages, and gardening; can milk; is not afraid of work; is honest, sober, industrious, faithful and careful City driver; has fourteen years' unexceptionable City reference. Address for two days P. G., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN, with small family, a situation as overseer on a farm, or would work one on shares; not particular about locality. The best of reference given. Inquire for G. B. C., Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-st., until Feb. 20, P. M.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; is single; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, flowers, fruits and vegetables, and the laying out of a new place; has good City reference as to capability. Address, for three days, GARDENER, Box No. 2 S *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY MARRIED, Scotch descent, a situation as first-class coachman; no objection to a small garden; has the best reference for such for the last five years; no objection to a short distance in the country; New-Jersey preferred. Address M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman in the City or country, by one who is willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; good reference from his last employers. Address A. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a young man, a Scotchman, who understands kitchen garden, flowers and greenhouse; has good recommendations. Address or call at F. McDonald's, Esq., my present employer, No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—A GARDNER'S SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant married man; has no encumbrances; is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; has the highest references. Address for three days W. R., No. 161 Hoyt-street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who understands the care and management of greenhouse and graperies and fruit-trees and vegetables. Call for P. H., at my present employer's, C. L. C., No. 175 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; is a good and careful driver, good groom, and understands his business thoroughly, and has good City reference. Address M. E., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE newly married man as coachman and groom; understands plain vegetable gardening; willing and obliging in every respect; the best of references given. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young married man, no children; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City and country reference. Address A. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man of long practical experience in gardening, greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables; is married with small family; good City reference. Address G. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener, who understands the business in all its branches; has the best of recommendations as to ability, industry, &c.; is single. Address J. A., at Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; has good City reference; no objections to the country; can milk if required. Address T. R. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man and wife as coachman and gardener; wife as cook or chambermaid; the best of reference given. Call No. 70 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its various departments. Call or address B., at Henderson & Fleming's No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man; would prefer a boarding-house; best City references can be given. Address MACK, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who fully understands his business in every respect; has the best of reference. Address J. N., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT LAD, WITH the best references, to learn a trade, upon terms mutually favorable. Address APPRENTICE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as plain gardener, or would take charge of a pair of horses; has good reference. Address J. V., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FLOUR, GRAIN AND FEED salesman, a member of Corn Exchange, a position as partner or salesman; can influence trade. Address, B., Box 164 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD S. WARING, Henry H. King and Orville T. Waring plaintiffs, against LOUIS LUDOVICI and Frederick W. Ludovici, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, on three thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and from Nov. 30, 1867, on three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, and from Dec. 31, 1867, on four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Feb. 1, 1868.

To defendant Louis Ludovici: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1868.

CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.

Dated Feb. 18, 1868. f18-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated Jan. 28, 1868.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

feb4-law6w Tu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE WHITE GOAT, PERFECTLY kind, very strong, and thoroughly trained to a wagon; will be almost given away. Apply to the Bookkeeper, No. 224 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

STEAMSHIP PALMYRA WILL DISCHARGE, under general order, THIS (Monday) MORNING. Havre goods per STROMBOLI, short shipped per JAVA, have arrived per PALMYRA; entries can be made with the original bills of lading, without indorsement. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
NAPOLEON III....ROUSSAN.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN;
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 22.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
ELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
HERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
GEN'L LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $216 to $268 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Feb. 29
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
The MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS.
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SUPERIOR COUPE, LITTLE USED, made to order, upholstering cost $350, for sale cheap. Also, a park phaeton. Inquire of Mr. JONES, No. 134 William-st.; to be seen at private stable No. 163 East 23d-st.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages, on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also, several second-hand carriages; 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, [illegible] No. 638 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE BROKER.
Nos. 10 PINE-ST. AND 586 SIXTH-AV.

For the accommodation of up-town parties wishing to sell or purchase dwelling houses and lots, or hire or rent furnished or unfurnished houses or stores, the undersigned has opened a CENTRAL REAL ESTATE OFFICE AT No. 586 SIXTH-AV., near 34th-st., where he will be happy to receive orders from his friends and customers.
A large number of houses for sale and to rent, principally first-class. Business property in improving locations, in all the streets above Canal-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on Dwellings, Stores, Furniture, &c.
S. W. BENEDICT,
Nos. 586 6th-av. and 10 Pine-st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES are offered for sale, with possession May 1: East 36th-st., No. 104, four stories, in good order, $23,500; East 32d-st., Nos. 142 and 144, three stories, each 15x50 each, $12,500; West 38th-st., No. 69, brown stone, twenty-five feet wide, $38,000; West 38th-st., No. 106, four stories, brown stone, $28,000; West 39th-st., No. 218, handsome basement, $21,000; East 39th-st., No. 113, near Park-av., $22,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 West 47th-st.; two full lots, Nos. 10 and 12 West 52d-st.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 60 West 52d-st. These locations are equal to any for private residence; the property will be sold at fair prices and on accommodating terms. Inquire only of W. B. BISHOP, No. 60 West 52d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR LOTS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., each 25x100 feet, with the buildings thereon, namely, four dwelling-houses, a factory and stable; a most desirable property, worth the attention of capitalists or manufacturers. For further particulars apply to WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHeast corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; parlor story and stairs all black walnut; 21x32; very superior. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE LOW.—A large first-class high-stoop brick house and three lots; all improvements and garden; within half hour of Wall-st. WM. MORGAN, No. 50 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story English basement house, No. 160 Clermont-av., near Willoughby-av.; all modern improvements and in good repair. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR WALL-ST. and Fulton ferries, three-story brick house, extra built, fine order, 25x45, $15,000; small brick, $10,000; four-story, $21,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

HANDSOME PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN—House 14 rooms, with eight full lots, convenient to cars; only $8,500; no price. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES; one villa plot with unfinished building, and over twenty-two acres of choice land for sale, in one parcel or separately.
Apply only to
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE VILLAGE OF GENEVA, N. Y.
A house and nine acres of land, beautifully situated on the west bank of Seneca Lake, commanding a view of the lake for 20 miles. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, in good repair, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, with wing 25 feet front, depth 40 feet; with gas fixtures, marble mantels in parlors. Gas supplied from the village. The four acres of grounds surrounding the house are tastefully laid out, and are covered with a profusion of ornamental trees and adorned with shrubs, evergreen and hawthorn hedges. They contain a well-stocked orchard, productive kitchen garden, supplied with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes. Gravel beach, with fine facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Commodious stables, carriage-house, cow-house and other outbuildings. There are five churches within a mile of it, Hobart College and good private and public schools. Society unsurpassed anywhere. Central Railroad runs through the village. Steamboats by the lake connect with Erie Railroad.
For further particulars apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER, & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A plot of ground situated on Ella and Butternut sts. and Walton-av., West Morrisania, containing about 40 City lots, entirely surrounded by streets and susceptible of immediate improvement. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the Central-av., the Ella-st. extension and the new bridge contemplated across Cromwell Creek, and its prospective value is very great; title perfect, and will be put in free and clear of all incumbrance; it is full of fruit and shade trees. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 13 Chambers-st., second story.

AT AUCTION—THE STORE, HOTEL AND boarding-house at Huguenot, Orange County, N. Y. To be sold at Delaware House, Port Jervis, N. Y., on Erie Railway, THURSDAY next, Feb. 20, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Can take 8 or 10 A. M. train foot of Chambers-st., arrive in time for sale, and return same day. Excursion ticket, go and return, $3 10. Worth what it will bring. Real value about $3,500. Terms easy. SAM VANTON, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y. This advertisement will not be inserted again.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 519 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

SING SING—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in,) with conservatory, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE FOR SALE—On Centre-av., half mile south of depot, large house, wide hall, piazzas front and rear, large carriage-house, lawn eight acres, forest, fruit and evergreen trees of large size. Will be sold entire, or the house with about two acres separate. Apply to E. L. TREDWELL, No. 183 Water-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock daily.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—TWO-story and basement cottage on College-av., with or without furniture, within 10 minutes' walk of depot and steamboat; grounds about 200 feet front by 250 feet deep, well shaded with about 100 large forest, evergreen and fruit trees. The Andre Brook runs across the entire rear. For particulars, apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE MILE SOUTH OF Middletown, Orange county, New-York, containing 154 acres of choice land, with large and complete buildings; one of the noted farms of the county. For price and particulars, apply to CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2. Mortgages bought.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 12 farms; in Newcastle, 10, 30, 52, 98 and 165 acres; in Somers, 50, 87, 170 and 175 acres; in Yorktown, 100, 125 and 150 acres. JOSEPH GRIFFIN, No. 185 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 34 acres, with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, NEAR DELAWARE WATER-GAP, MONROE CO., PA.—A farm containing 156 acres, mostly improved; good fruit. Would exchange for City, Brooklyn or Jersey City property. Apply to M. H. DECKER, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence on the river, with four acres of land, for sale very much less than value, or will exchange for New-York house well located. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY-seat, pleasantly located at Clifton, S. I., handsome commodious modern dwelling, good outbuildings, and about 8¾ acres ground; fine fruit and shade trees, price $16,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—A FINE new country house for sale, 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railroad, 10 miles. Apply to GEO. S. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 391 Broadway, New-York.

MOUNT KISCO.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID country residence, four acres, fine improvements, all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; horses and stock with place if desired. Address H., Post-office Box No. 4,245.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE AT MORRISania; 14 rooms, including extension; pleasant and accessible; street flagged and lighted; cheap. Apply to S. R. SHERWOOD, attorney, 24 Pine-st., Room 37.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
Misses and Masters WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings at 8 o'clock. Circulars at the Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times Office.*

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, several furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer brick residences, with gas and modern improvements, fruit and vegetable gardens, stables, lawns, shade trees; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at East Chester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York. Also a cottage with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-st., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TAMMANY HALL, EAST 14TH-ST.—To let, the large and commodious five-story brown stone front house, Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music and new Tammany Hall. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on a lease if desired. Rent $3,600 per annum. The whole or part of the elegant furniture will be sold, if wanted. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—PREMISES NOS. 63 AND 65 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two small dwellings and one large building, suitable for a light manufacturing or other business purposes. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH-BASEment house, No. 83 East 10th-st., near 4th-av., recently put in perfect order; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises, or of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house No. 117 East 36th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; all modern improvements. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY DWELling house, No. 140 West 14th-st., (with mirrors and chandeliers,) in complete order; rent $4,000. Apply from 2 P. M., at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 27.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house in Lexington-av., near 34th-st.; rent $2,500 per annum. For permits apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 35 Lispenard-st., together with No. 231 Church-st. The property forms an L. Apply to R. M. MANLEY, No. 22 Broad-st., Room No. 19.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store No. 433 Broome-st., second door east of Broadway, 26x102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET WITH FURNITURE—HOUSE No. 215 East 10th-st., containing sixteen rooms. Inquire between 9 and 12 A. M., of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to
URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-st., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS. No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY, COTtage house No. 219 West 34th-st.; rent $1,500, payable quarterly in advance. Inquire of B. T. BABBITT, No. 69 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No 19.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER.—TWO FINE CORNER rooms, 50x60, lighted all around; also rooms, 25x50. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 180 Centre-st., cor. Hester.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE, eight rooms, at Bergen Point, N. J., thirty minutes from New-York; possession June 1; rent $700. Address M. M. H., Bergen Point, N. J.

VILLA-PLACE, MOTT-HAVEN.—TO LET—A new well-arranged house; has gas, water, closets, &c. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 240 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO let in 22d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of J. M. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small, private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 51 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE brown-stone house on 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—No. 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL-SIZE THREE-story house, between 3d and 4th avs., 30th and 52d sts.; rent not over $1,500. Any party having such a house to rent, for one, two or three years, to a small family of adult persons, who will take good care of property, can apply to S. D. B., Box No. 571 Post-office.

WANTED—FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS IN the vicinity of New-York, on Long Island, the Hudson River, and Harlem, New-Haven and Erie Railroads; also, in New-Jersey. Property entrusted to us for sale will receive our prompt attention. Best of City references given. PARKER, YOUNG & CO., real estate brokers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—ONE VERY LARGE HOUSE, OR two houses connected, on 5th-av., or immediate neighborhood; furnished or unfurnished; the best of references given. Address A. B., No. 23 Washington-place.

WANTED—PART OF AN OFFICE (WITH watch importer preferred) either in Maiden-lane or John-st., at moderate rent. Address JEWELER, Box No. 2,912 Post-office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

A PHYSICIAN WISHES AN OFFICE between Lexington and 3d avs., or on Lexington-av., above 54th-st. Best of references. Address Dr. E. W. AVERY, No. 225 East 10th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A WIDOW HAS THE SECOND floor to let, furnished, front and back parlor, with bath-room attached, closets, &c., with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; opposite hotel. Inquire for a few days at No. 107 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board, in a private family, at No. 96 Clinton-place, near Fifth-av. House and location first-class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor to let, together or separately, with or without private table; references exchanged. Apply at No. 50 West 16th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE LARGE rooms on second floor to let with board, separately or together.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, TO GENtlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,

NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.—THE EMPIRE STATE BRICK MACHINE, the best in the world; can be seen in working order at No. 2 Rector-st. Machine State and County Rights for sale.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce
THE RETURN TO NEW-YORK
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
after a most brilliantly successful sojourn in
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA,
where the metropolitan indorsement
by the fashion, wit, taste and culture of society
has been heartily reindorsed
BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ADMIRERS,
who have crowded the houses nightly.
The first night of the reproduction will be
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 24,
and it will be repeated TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and for the SATURDAY MATINEE, at 1 o'clock,
when all the original artists
will reappear in this the
MOST TRIUMPHANT OPERA
OF THE AGE,
which was withdrawn from the City in the very height of its unexampled popularity, and will now be restored to its numerous
METROPOLITAN ADMIRERS AND THE PUBLIC
FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE SATURDAY EVENING.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
BENEFIT OF M. ROUSSEAU,
LES INVALIDES DU MARIAGE,
("Woodcock's Little Game,")
and LES ABSENCES DE MONSIEUR.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FIFTH ORATORIO NIGHT.
JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20,
Mr. L. F. HARRISON has the pleasure to announce that MADAM PAREPA-ROSA,
having recovered from her severe illness, will resume her part in the Oratorio on the above occasion, together with the following artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINERD,
who has consented, in order to render the ensemble more perfect, to sing the mezzo soprano part.
MR. GEORGE SIMPSON,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Mr. E. J. CONOLLY, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 58 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock.
Tickets not transferable. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING next, 24th of February. A few can be had at $5 each, at the music-store of JORDENS & MARTENS, No. 758 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on
1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-law6mTu* Administrators.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 324 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of HOPPING, CHOVEY & VOORHIS was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAS. D. HOPPING and FRANCIS CHOVEY will settle the business of the firm, and they only are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.
(Signed) JAS. D. HOPPING,
FRANCIS CHOVEY,
CHAS. H. VOORHIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of woodenware business at No. 268 Washington-street, under the firm name of HOPPING BROS. & CO.
THEODORE A. HOPPING,
CHAS. L. CHOVEY,
JAS. D. HOPPING,
FRANCIS CHOVEY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1868.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between Mr. AUGUST HEIDELBERGER and myself, under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. I have associated with me my son, HORACE ROBERT KELLY, to continue the business under the firm of ROBERT E. KELLY & CO.
ROBERT E. KELLY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Second and last week of the successful new three-act dramatic story, by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
Every afternoon and evening at 2¼ and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.
New Scenery, Music, Properties.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OBSERVE THE COMBINATION OF
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE!
IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
the very embodiment of
YOUTH, BEAUTY AND DARING,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT;
THE INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

S. P. AVERY'S ART GALLERY
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark; Monday evenings from 7 until 10 P. M. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We will sell 100 pianos and organs very low for cash; or will take $25 to $100 down, balance monthly, without interest; pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NO. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., as manufacturers rank the first in the City, and their instruments are the most reasonable.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S
Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, FROM NEW-ENGLAND, thoroughly qualified, desires the position of governess and companion to an invalid or elderly lady; salary not a requisite; highest reference given. Address W. D., No. 254 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or separately, by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-SCHOOL, AS RESident teacher, a gentleman capable of teaching all English branches. Address TEACHER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.
The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.
Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO., }
NO. 76 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. }
COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.
Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.
HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
will be presented the comic drama of
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss TIMONY.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—PAULINE.
FRIDAY, Feb. 21—in consequence of the very many applications at the Box-office, the comedies of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOOK'S LITTLE GAME will be given for one night more.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22—"OURS."
Doors open at 7¼; Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Third and last week but one of the peerless
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by the popular artists, Messrs.
J. W. COLLIER and G. L. FOX.
Alternately during the week the final performances of
"LITTLE BAREFOOT" and "FANCHON."
LITTLE BAREFOOT, | FANCHON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, | TUESDAY, Feb. 18,
FRIDAY, Feb. 21, | THURSDAY, Feb. 20,
SATURDAY—MATINEE. SATURDAY, Feb. 22
LAST "BAREFOOT" MATINEE, SATURDAY.
In splendid preparation Mr. Fox's new pantomime.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

NO. 728 BROADWAY.
Admission..........50 Cents.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, last two night of
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
THURSDAY, by request, revival of the ever-popular local drama, by Augustin Daly, Esq., entitled
UNDER THE GASLIGHT,
with its exciting Pier and thrilling Railroad scenes—with its original cast.
Snorky..........J. K. MORTIMER
Shorty..........O. T. PARSLOE, Jr.
Laura..........Miss IRENE WORRELL
Pearl..........Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Peach Blossom..........Miss JENNIE WORRELL
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY, Feb. 24,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
in a favorite character.
Curtain rises, 8 o'clock, nightly.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

LOTTA'S FAREWELL WEEK.
LOTTA'S LAST SIX NIGHTS.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
LOTTA IN TWO PIECES.
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
LOTTA as PAUL, the Pet.
FAMILY JARS.
LOTTA as LEDDY LARRIGAN.
FRIDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LOTTA'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
MONDAY—F. S. CHANFRAU as SAM.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The manager respectfully announces an engagement for six nights only with the celebrated
MISS JULIA DALY,
the brilliant comedienne protean actress and original YANKEE GAL. The comedy of
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
Miss JULIA DALY, with songs, as..........PAMELIA.
The wonderful ARABS IN NEW ACTS. | The Drama of the COINERS. | GRAND OLIO between the pieces.
SATURDAY, Feb. 22, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES EYTINGE

Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
LYRICAL SELECTIONS.
Reserved seats can now be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at same price as that of admission, $1.

OLIVE LOGAN'S

Only appearance, Dodworth Hall, WEDNESDAY NIGHT. Reserved seats, $1. At Macoy's, Chickering's and Schirmer's, Nos. 112, 652 and 701 Broadway.

A SHORT SEASON AT BUNYAN HALL.—In compliance with a resolution, unanimously, by the audience, at the close of the entertainment on Thursday evening last, the Pilgrim will continue on exhibition for a short season, every afternoon at 2, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25, 50 and 75 cents.

J. B. CONKLIN, TEST MEDIUM, WILL give a public test circle THIS EVENING, at No. 544 Broadway, under *Banner of Light* Office. Circle to be formed at 8 o'clock, promptly.

FAIR OF THE ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, in aid of its Mission Chapel in 68th-st., at Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.

LECTURES.

HON. WM. E. DODGE

Will lecture THIS EVENING in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts. Subject—*Mercantile Life in New-York Forty Years Ago.* Admission free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Lecture by Rev. EDWARD P. ROWE, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1868, at 7¾ P. M., in the Church corner 9th-av. and 31st-st. Subject—*The Romance of Cavalry Life.* Embracing a description of Gen. Kilpatrick's great Raid to Richmond, Scenes, Incidents, &c.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without mecines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the
FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TELEGRAMS.

An Irish Reform Bill in Preparation by the British Government.

Parliamentary Explanations in Regard to the Arrest of Mr. Train.

Serious Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Government Reform Bill for Ireland—The Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—The Arrest of Mr. Train.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17—9 P. M.

In the House of Commons this evening, Earl MAYO, late Lord NAAS, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the members that the Government was preparing an Irish Reform bill, and would be ready to lay before the House on the 9th of March. Other measures in regard to Ireland, he said, would be brought forward on the 26th.

Sir CHARLES BRIGHT called attention to the scheme for placing the telegraphic wires under the authority of the Government, and inquired if any action had been taken, or if it was proposed by the Ministry to take any action to that end.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, Under Secretary of the Treasury, replied that it was the intention of the Government to purchase the lines of telegraph in Great Britain; and he promised that the plan for effecting that change, which was being matured in the Treasury Office, would be submitted to the House within a week.

A motion was made for the second reading of the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

Hon. Mr. FORTESCUE, member for Andover, said he thought the motion proved that the administration of affairs in Ireland was wrong, and greatly needed reforming.

Sir HENRY WINSTON, Barron member for Waterford City, said the bill was an outrage upon the Catholics, shut out, as they were, from their rightful share in the Government.

Earl MAYO made an explanation in regard to the case of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. He said the policeman who arrested him had received general instructions to watch persons arriving at Queenstown from the United States, and to stop all suspicious parties. When the trunk of Mr. TRAIN was examined, copies of his own speeches on Ireland were found, and led to his arrest on suspicion. He was finally released on giving a pledge that he would make no speech and do no act in sympathy with the Fenian cause.

IRELAND.

A Dublin Editor Convicted of Publishing Seditious Libels.

DUBLIN, Monday, Feb. 17—Evening.

In the case of Mr. SULLIVAN, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, whose trial for the publication of seditious libels occupied the greater portion of last week, the jury to-day brought in a verdict of "guilty." The case excited unusual interest.

FRANCE.

The Rumored Changes in the Imperial Cabinet Policy.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17.

The letters from Paris to the English journals reiterate the statement that changes are contemplated in the policy and in the Cabinet of the Emperor.

ITALY.

Honors to Admiral Farragut.

FLORENCE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The public honors to Admiral FARRAGUT closed last week with a dinner given by the United States Minister, Mr. GEORGE P. MARSH. The principal American residents and visitors, a number of eminent foreigners and several leading Italians were among the invited guests.

Admiral FARRAGUT has left Florence on a brief visit to Venice.

The Government to Pay Part of the Papal Debt.

FLORENCE, Monday, Feb. 17.

The Council has at length resolved to pay part of the Papal debt.

GERMANY.

Serious Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 17.

The illness of Count VON BISMARCK is serious. He is not able to leave Berlin.

The Fire among the Petroleum Vessels at Antwerp.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17.

It is reported at Lloyds that the bark *Eureka*, Captain Holloway, from New-York, was one of the vessels destroyed by the fire which broke out in the petroleum fleet at Antwerp.

ABYSSINIA.

Advance of the British Expedition—The Rebels Against Theodore Pacified.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Dispatches from Senafé announce that the British Expeditionary Corps has occupied Addigraht, and reports had reached Senafé that the advance had reached Deral and Talanta. It was also rumored from the interior that the native tribes, who had revolted against King THEODORE, were again submitting to his authority.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Improved Prospects of the Paraguayans—Increased Internal Troubles of the Argentine Republic.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Private letters from Paraguay, dated Jan. 18, have been received here, which represent that the prospects of the Paraguayans continued to improve. They state that President LOPEZ was taking the offensive, and had twice bombarded the Brazilian camp on the Parana with effect.

The mail steamer from Rio also brings the following news:

The internal troubles of the Argentine Confederation were increasing. The powerful State of Entre Rios had joined ROSA 10 in the revolt against the Federal Government.

Dr. MARCO PAZ, Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation and President of the Senate, is dead.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Delavan House in this city to-day, it was resolved to hold a State Convention at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the eleventh day of March, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington, to confer with the National Committee, and urge the selection of New-York City as the place for holding the next National Democratic Convention, viz.:

Messrs. Samuel J. Tilden, Wm. F. Allen, M. A. Chamberlain, Homer A. Nelson, Wm. M. Tweed, Jno. J. Bradley, Henry C. Murphy, John Ganson, James F. Pierce, William Cauldwell, Richard B. Connolly, Richard Schell, Ransom A. Gillett, Alpheus Prince, William Cassidy, John A. Green, Amasa J. Parker, John D. Van Buren, Geo. W. McLane, Wm. A. Fowler, Joseph Warren, D. W. Tomlinson, James B. Craig, Alex. McCue, S. L. M. Barlow, Manton Marble, Hiram Cranston, John B. Leverich and Geo. H. Sanford.

The Committee are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, in Washington, on Friday evening, Feb. 25.

MEXICO.

Heavy Taxation in San Luis Potosi—Outrages by Indians—Revolutions and Political Intrigues.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Feb. 17.

From the Bureau of Mexican Intelligence we have news to the 16th inst.

The Legislature of San Luis Potosi has heavily taxed wholesale merchants, and imposed on retailers a tax of three per cent. on their sales. It also asks the General Government to impose a fine of $500 and imprisonment for six months for evasion of the payment of this tax.

Col. GAUDES, at Calia Casi, had pronounced against RUBI, the Governor.

The Apaches are murdering and robbing near Ures, Sonora. A force has been sent to attack them.

Gen. REGULES has offered his resignation to the Government.

Gen. JIMINEZ has sent to Congress the names of 180 towns which have revolted against ALVAREZ.

Intrigues, revolutions and pronunciamientos are numerous.

The troops at Matamoras are drilling for active service.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Alabama Election—The Constitution Ratified.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17.

The *Press* of this City has a special telegram, which contains the following:

"Unofficial returns from all but fourteen counties of Alabama indicate that 81,000 votes were cast at the late election, sufficient to ratify the Constitution and elect State officers."

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 17.

In the Reconstruction Convention, to-day, Judge WATROUS presided.

A resolution was offered that the Convention adjourn *sine die* next Thursday. It was tabled instantly. Another resolution to the effect that the members shall receive no per diem after the 18th of February, was also instantly tabled.

The resolution indorsing that of the Georgia Convention petitioning Congress for $30,000,000 was called up and discussed until it was discovered there was no quorum present, and the Convention adjourned without action upon it.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Monday, Feb. 17.

In the Convention to-day, a clause in the report of the Legislative Committee, which proposed to empower the Legislature to alter or abolish by a two-thirds vote any charter which may be granted hereafter by the legislative authority, was debated at considerable length and finally stricken out by a large majority.

It is said that $15,000 will be paid to the Convention to-morrow.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Feb. 17.

The regular course of business in the Convention to-day was interrupted by a personal affair which threw everything into great confusion. Such epithets as "liar," "dog" and "coward" were heard, and one member, standing in the middle of the aisle, announced his readiness to give satisfaction to any party aggrieved. Quiet was finally restored without actual hostilities. The trouble grew out of a resolution of censure.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Monday, Feb. 17.

In the Convention to-day the propriety of prohibiting counties and cities from subscribing for public improvements in their corporate capacity was discussed, but without any definite action.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 17.

The Reconstruction Convention, after a long discussion to-day, adopted a resolution asking Congress for the loan of $1,000,000 to purchase lands for the homeless.

The Arkansas Election.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 17.

Gen. GILLEM has ordered the election for the ratification of the Constitution of Arkansas to commence on the 15th of March and continue for five days, the same to be conducted as heretofore in the other Southern States.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Feb. 17.

In the Convention to-day twenty-eight members were present. There was no important action taken. The Billings faction offer compromise if Mr. BILLINGS be nominated for Congress, which the majority refuse to do. The Billings party are making heavy efforts to get additional signers to their constitution.

Gen. MEADE arrived to-day. He urges both factions to reorganize, elect a new President, and expunge all records since Feb. 2.

The Texas Election.

GALVESTON, Monday, Feb. 17.

Official returns of the election in this city give for the Convention, whites, 202, and colored 878 votes; against the Convention, whites, 117 votes. SMITH and RUBY are elected.

Distress Among the Nova Scotia Fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Feb. 17.

The Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to inquire into the extent of the distress among the fishermen of the Province report that there exists among the fishing population of the twelve counties great and widespread destitution, and that unless extensive and permanent arrangements for their relief be made, many will perish from starvation. The Provincial authorities and the citizens of the neighboring Provinces are urgently called upon to send relief.

The Crew of a Sinking Ship Rescued.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17.

The ship *Saranak*, from Liverpool, which has arrived at the breakwater, has on board Capt. JAMES M. COOK and the crew of the ship *Charles J. Baker*, from Gottenburg, by way of Queenstown, which vessel was abandoned at sea on the 6th of January, in lat. —, long. 31, in a sinking condition.

[The *Charles J. Baker* was owned in Yarmouth, N. S., and registered 552 tons.]

Fire and Explosion at Harrisburg Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Monday, Feb. 17.

A fire broke out to-night in the cellar of ANTHONY KING's hardware store, on the corner of Third and Market streets, caused by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The fire was supposed to have been extinguished by the firemen, and the store was full of people, when a terrific explosion took place, by which about thirty firemen and citizens were injured. No loss of life has been reported.

Fenian Meeting at Louisville—Election of Senator.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 17.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Court-house to-night, at which addresses were made by Col. P. F. WALCH and JAMES GIBBONS, of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The election of a United States Senator in place of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, will take place in the Kentucky Legislature to-morrow. Dr. NORVIN GREEN and Hon. R. STANTON are prominently mentioned.

FORT DONELSON.

The Central Grant Club Celebrates the Victory—Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Speeches of Col. Ingersoll, Gen. Martindale, and Others.

Last evening the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson was celebrated by a meeting at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the New-York Central Grant Club. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the hall was well filled, many ladies being among the audience. In front of the platform hung a portrait of Gen. GRANT, with the words "GRANT for President" beneath. Over the platform was a picture, life size, of the surrender of LEE to GRANT at Appomattox Court-House. On either side of this were portraits of GRANT and LINCOLN, with the following inscription:

FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16th, 1862.

No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works. U. S. GRANT.

Instrumental music was performed by DODWORTH's Band, and vocal by the Anderson Club and Central Grant Glee Club.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and nominated Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY for Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. BAILEY said:

You may remember how in 1861, the army assembled on the banks of the Potomac, and you remember how ingloriously they lay there for six or eight months because they had no leader. It was at this crisis, when the nation was sick at heart, on Sunday afternoon that the news came of the capture of Fort Donelson, and a young soldier, unknown to fame then, inscribed his name on the historic page. "No surrender" were his words to the rebel leader. "No surrender" passed into history as text words. That victory at Donelson was a greater one than this Continent had ever before witnessed. It was greater than any gained during the Revolution. It was important in another way: It revealed the coming man, and people breathed freer when they knew that a man had arisen who could command the army. These events make this occasion one of peculiar interest. If you trace this man's career, you will find it one of uninterrupted successes—one free from selfish or unpatriotic impulses. It is said that Republics are ungrateful. America will contradict it. The next eight months will be one of ovations, culminating in the election of this man to the Presidential chair. The man who had sagacity enough to choose as his Lieutenants such men as SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and MCPHERSON, may have his sagacity trusted in any civil position. There can be no doubt about that. It is possible that his election may do away with politicians and give the Government back into the hands of the people. So much the better. We shall have a reconstructed Union only when GRANT sits in the Presidential chair. He will recognize the rights of all and give to each its due. Already Alabama has had an election and adopted a constitution unanimously. She should be admitted to the Union, and she will be, and reconstruction, too long delayed, will be accomplished to stand forever. When that time comes we may return to our avocations, feeling perfect confidence in him who holds the helm of State.

On the conclusion of Mr. BAILEY's address Hon. A. J. DITTENHOEFFER read a list of Vice-Presidents, and Gen. C. A. ARTHUR read the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the day we celebrate—the anniversary of the capture of Fort Donelson, will ever be remembered by the loyal people of this nation as the first great triumph of the war to overthrow rebellion, and save the life of the Republic; that our hearts beat anew to-day with that patriotic fervor and enthusiasm with which they were inspired when the news flashed over the country that Fort Donelson had surrendered to Gen. GRANT and the brave soldiers under his command.

Resolved, That a grateful people will ever honor and cherish the memory of those who sacrificed their lives to achieve this signal success of our arms, and greet with warm hearts and patriotic affection those who live to enjoy the success which this victory inaugurated.

Resolved, That this is a fitting occasion to renew our thanks to all the brave officers, soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who so persistently battled for the life of the Government and the restoration of Union and peace.

Resolved, That we but give expression to the universal sentiment of the loyal people of the country when we declare that the hero of Fort Donelson, and the leader of our armies, Gen. U. S. GRANT, shall be elevated to the highest office in the nation's gift.

The Chairman then introduced Col. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, who was warmly received.

COL. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

Col. INGERSOLL said he was not very much acquainted with the politics of New-York, but he knew that the people of Illinois said that the Republican Party never made a step forward except when they made it for the right. The spirit of the people when the war commenced was to preserve the position of the country precisely as it was, even Slavery as it was, and was not Fort Donelson the only victory we received when influenced by that idea? All at once it got into the minds of our people that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion. The South had made up their minds that Slavery could not exist under our developing freedom, and they were ready to destroy our Government that Slavery might live. It took us two years to make up our minds that Slavery must die; that the liberty of the country might continue to live. Then we had upon our side the good men of all the world. The poor in France, the poor in England, made poorer by our war, their crust wetted with their tears, still prayed for the success of the North in its fight for liberty. Yet for two years we would not abandon the idea of restoring the country simply to what it had been; but when Fort Donelson was won, we then first woke to the idea that Slavery must go down. When our motto became "unconditional surrender," then, and on that day, did Slavery virtually die. [Cheers.] It took us long to be convinced that a man, because he was black, had even a right to fight for the support of our Government. At last we realized our necessity for the aid of the colored race. The rebels then also wanted to have the colored man upon their side, but the negro did not see it. [Cheers.] If the negro is good enough to kill a rebel in the battle-field, then, in God's name, is he good enough to kill a rebel's vote at the ballot-box? I am not afraid of equality; let the negro have his chance; let him overtake me if he can. I believe that a man who is black within and white outside is better than the white man with the black heart. The Democratic Party are what they have to be, I suppose. [Laughter.] We said to those black people, fight! Would it not be infamous in us not to protect them in their rights now? Perish the flag that will not defend its defenders. Had we failed to protect these people, I say had there been but one bolt left in the arsenal of God, it would have been well spent in the destruction of this nation. The speaker thus proceeded in argument in favor of giving full civil rights to the negro, and to philosophise generally upon the benefits of freedom. Referring to the failure of the Democratic Party in the struggle for power, the speaker said: If they cannot keep up in the race, it is either their own fault or it is God's intention. [Laughter and applause.] I say Slavery being dead, let it stay dead; the Democratic Party being whipped, let it stay whipped. The Democratic Party cannot be intrusted with the government of this country for they were once false to their trust. The hands which were raised against the Government were the hands of Democrats. From Maine to the Rio Grande not a single Abolitionist raised his hand against the nation's flag. The rank and file of the Democratic Party were not all untrue, but they obeyed their leaders like the chickens that lay down by the farmer's wagon when he was preparing to go to market, they crossed their legs to be tied. [Great laughter.] The people have said to the Democratic Party, we have had enough of you, and they will say it again. Never shall they gain the favor of the people again. Now they come forward with notions of finance. Is it a lofty conception of political economy which teaches how to live on other men's labor? Is it a wholesome idea of finance that teaches you how to steal from your neighbor? The Democratic Party put the debt on the shoulders of the nation. The more they pay now, and the less they say, the more will we think of them. [Laughter and cheers.] The debt must be paid—so the people say. Our courts decide this with them. What the people will must be done. If they say pay the debt in paper, let it be paid; if they say in gold, let us do our best to pay it; should we never pay, let us begin fair. [Cheers.] Just as soon as the people find that the Democratic Party mean repudiation, so soon will the people fling them from them; and just so sure is that their purpose as it was theirs to aid the rebellion by maligning those who gave their lives to put it down. Equal and exact justice to all men, national integrity and protection to all our citizens at home and abroad—that is the line upon which we will fight this Summer. [Great cheers.] No government founded on injustice can stand; it must go down. That warning cry is echoed from every ruin in the world—from Greece, from Rome, from Egypt—everywhere where the work in its completeness was the product of slave labor.

The speaker then sketched in most enthusiastic manner the career of Gen. GRANT from the capture of Fort Donelson to the consummation of his victories at Appomattox Court-House, and concluded by saying that no power on earth can prevent the election of Gen. GRANT for President. The Democratic Party were like the snow on the abyss of a volcano. The people would rise like the lava, and they would melt away. [Great cheering.]

Col. HOWE read letters of apology for absence from the meeting from Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. N. P. Banks and Gen. Hulburt. Gov. MORGAN, in his letter, speaking of the traits developed by GRANT at the time of the capture of Fort Donelson, said:

> He thus early, too, exhibited another quality of prime importance, that of following up a success "by boldly pursuing and striking the foe." For Fort Henry was scarcely in our hands before he was preparing for the event which you assemble to commemorate. Military annals record the capture of few garrisons so large, or more successfully effected. The rebel officer, defeated, suggested a few hours' armistice for arranging conditions. GRANT'S career as the successful letter-writer begun right there, for he replied in writing that "no terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted." His crisp sentences, breathing vigor and resolution, were at once in every mouth; they electrified everybody and reassured the country. From that moment it was understood that war was not alone diplomacy and showy preparation, but that its essential element was remorseless activity against the enemy. "I propose to move immediately upon your works," in a word, expressed his policy. The country saw and applauded, and, as infusing new life into our armies everywhere, the victory was immeasurable useful. In a military view, nothing like it in importance had before occurred, indeed, scarcely any subsequent success of the war was more auspicious in result.
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> History affords many parallels, but scarcely any more striking than our condition at the close of the first great struggle and now. The rebellion has left us its legacy of evils for settlement, and serious enough they are. Their adjustment requires firmness in the Executive, freedom from prejudice, and simplicity of heart and purpose. All these qualities should centre in one in whom the people have voluntarily reposed their confidence. Four or five names, eminent in as many walks of life, are presented. GRANT'S holds no undistinguished place, for the people seem naturally to follow the Revolutionary example, by raising him who was "first in war" to the position "first in peace." And recent occurrences, in which he has exhibited a scrupulous regard for law, and in which his bearing has been a model of soldierly directness and propriety, have brought him still more conspicuously forward, and still closer to the popular heart. His name is a synonym of firmness and directness; and, in elevating him to the high office for which he has been named, the people would thereby signify their purpose, that the laws must be faithfully administered; while his moderation would be an earnest to the South that ready obedience would be followed by a restoration to rights and immunities. His advent upon the theatre of war was the precursor of success; elevated to a civil position, the clouds that now obscure the horizon would be lifted, our difficulties healed, and the Union be cemented anew.

MR. MARTINDALE'S SPEECH.

Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE was next introduced. He said he had read of the eloquent men of the West, and he had heard of the bravery and courage of those men who were with GRANT at Fort Donelson; but how could he fail when he included in his ranks such spirits as that of Col. INGERSOLL. The speaker then sketched the movement of the army upon Fort Donelson up to the time of victory. While that movement was going on, he, the speaker had a command in the grand Army of the Potomac, an army which, however brave, was held in a state of torpitude, and allowed to be held in check for months by 60,000 rebels. He remembered the rainy day when the news came along the line of the capitulation of the rebel host at Fort Donelson; when the army was paraded on its camping ground; when the Adjutant's passed along announcing the capture of Fort Donelson, how the cheers of the soldiers of the Union thundered forth, interpreting beyond mistake the fact that Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT was bound to the hearts of the army and of the people. The progress of Gen. GRANT from Fort Donelson onward was briefly sketched, after which the speaker said they had not assembled merely to celebrate the anniversary of Fort Donelson, but to review the character and nobleness of Gen. GRANT. He was not up in the science of money-making, but he was a man of action. He was a man of propositions. He said: "I propose to move upon your works;" "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." He followed propositions with actions. He arrogated to himself no attributes that were beyond his capacity. With stern integrity, with honesty, with keen perception of who to select as companions in arms, with a presence which on the field was worth 10,000 men, GRANT, with these intuitive qualities, was well qualified for command, and he (the speaker) pronounced him the greatest General of modern days. He had caught up the gallant PHIL. SHERIDAN, and almost in the last days of the war galvanized him into greatness. He had faith in him as a leader in the campaign upon which they were entering; he had faith in him as a fitting man in whom to repose the high confidence of the people as the executive officer of the Government of the United States. Who need care about the careless sayings which may have dropped from his lips between whiffs of his cigar? What mattered it what interpretations designing enemies made of his later words and actions? He had in his own honest, faithful presence enough of power to earn for all foes the contempt they most deserved. The speaker defined the people of the United States to be all persons born in the country or naturalized according to law, irrespective of complexion. If the American party in the days of its strength had proposed to incorporate in the Constitution of the United States a clause preventing all Germans and all Irishmen from citizenship; if the Knickerbockers along the Hudson and in the Mohawk Valley had sought to amend the Constitution so as to prevent all persons from becoming citizens unless they were Dutch; suppose such propositions had been made, how would the Democratic Party have received them? How would it have treated them? And yet they had objected to the men who had defended the nation in the time of danger being enfranchised, because, forsooth, it was unconstitutional. How was it in 1860, when the President of the United States told the people there was nothing in the Constitution which qualified him to defend the Government and nation against the rebellion? The people might depend upon it, there was nothing to fear in the sophistries and bombasts of the Democratic Party; all that they had to do was to follow as they had begun, faithful, honest, true and unswerving, and victory would be theirs. [Prolonged cheering.]

The Anderson Glee Club added zest to the occasion, and their favorite song of the "Sword of Bunker Hill," was rendered at the request of the audience with an effect which was rewarded with loud and long applause. At the conclusion of Gen. MARTINDALE's address, the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. Vallandigham and the Eighth District of Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1868.

EDITOR DAYTON JOURNAL: While I thank the Georgetown (D. C.) *Courier* for the compliment in the article which you have shown to me, on the late election in the Eighth Congressional District of this State, yet it contains an implied admission not well founded in fact, and which, for the sake of good friends, I feel impelled to correct.

My sole personal "agency in the defeat of Col. BURNS" consisted in the fact that I decided to "stump" the District. If circumstances occurred a short time previous, to occasion me indirectly to be instrumental in his failure, it was surely no fault of mine. But I did not reside in the District, nor near it, nor had I a vote in any county within it. I was under no personal obligation certainly; and, having surrendered up the five preceding months to political affairs, I knew of no especial party requirement either which demanded of me to canvass the District in his behalf. I left that to gentlemen of more leisure and means, and upon whom he and the party had every right to call for peculiar efforts toward his success. At the same time, my friends and supporters within the District, numbering two-thirds or more of the Democratic voters, however depressed and reluctant they may have felt, did their duty to the party fully, as is abundantly proved by the fact that Col. BURNS' total vote is but 308 less, at the special election in mid-Winter, than Judge THURMAN's at the exciting State election in the preceding October. And had I resided within the District, I would have silently done, solely as a matter of party obligation, what Col. BURNS did not do in 1863—voted for the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

At the same time candor requires me to add, that in my judgment the nomination of Col. BURNS was not one fit to have been made; and that his defeat was the natural and just consequence of the clamor then prevalent among the politicians of Ohio for "policy"—a clamor which, upon every move, and in regard to every measure, and even in the selection of candidates, insinuates the craven's question, "How will the enemy like it;" "What shall we do to conciliate them"—a weakness well satirized in MORTON's comedy of "Speed the Plow," where the sole and anxious inquiry of a peculiar nervous character among the *dramatis personæ*, as to every suggestion, is, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" No political party ever did succeed, none ever will, which relies upon such tactics; nor does it deserve victory. Not by such succor, nor with such defenders, did we conquer in October. Had the political "Grundians," who, after the election, seemed to start

"From copse, and heath and cairn,"

appeared upon the field at an earlier day, we had been beaten.

ANDREW JACKSON, in one of the last letters ever written by him, dated April 9, 1845, just three months before his death, expressed upon this subject the exact sentiment of every brave-hearted, true Democrat and patriot worthy the name, in these words:

"How loathsome it is to me to see an old friend laid aside, principles of justice and friendship forgotten, and all for the sake of policy; and the great Democratic Party divided or endangered for policy! I cannot reflect upon it with any calmness; every point of it, upon scrutiny, turns to harm and disunion, and not one beneficial result can be expected from it. * * This may be the last letter I may be able to write you. But, live or die, I am your friend, and I never deserted one from policy."

Grand words, brave octogenerian! "Loathsome," then, applied to "policy" is a Jacksonian word, and I adopt it. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.

First of the Course at Steinway Hall—The Gorilla, Orang-Outang, Gibbon and Chimpanzee, and their Affinity to Man.

The first of a contemplated course of lectures by the renowned African traveler, Mons. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, was delivered in Steinway Hall last evening, to an audience surprisingly large, allowing for the inclemency of the weather. The subject was "The Gorilla and its Habits, the Gibbon, Orang-Outang, Chimpanzee, and the Affinity of These to Man." Thirty-two large charts and drawings, illustrative of the theme, hung upon the walls, and were frequently referred to by the speaker. The lecturer, in his introductory remarks, said that the region of Africa through which he had traveled, and of which he proposed to speak, lay each side of the equator two or three degrees, and extended to a point not far from 15° east longitude. The journey lay principally through dense forests, which were traveled for miles without hearing the voice of a bird or anything to break the awful silence that reigned supreme. Nuts and berries were there in abundance, and it was soon learned that this was the country of the gorilla. M. DU CHAILLU then recounted his first adventure with one of these animals. There were five persons in the company at the time, and coming suddenly into the presence of a huge male gorilla, they fired upon him, but were so greatly excited that they all missed aim, and the animal escaped. Subsequently he killed 31 gorillas at different times. Some of the marvelous stories told by the natives about the gorilla, were rehearsed by the speaker, and elicited expressions of surprise from the auditors. A popular superstition of the Africans is, that some of the gorillas have once been men, but have changed in some unaccountable manner to their present condition. The roar of the gorilla is terrible to hear, sounding at first like distant thunder. Sometimes it is like the sharp, quick bark of an infuriated dog, only a great deal louder, and gradually assumes the character of a deep, rumbling noise, reminding one of the far-away thunder before a great storm. When enraged the animal beats his breast furiously with his hands, as if it were a bass-drum with which he was engaged. The speaker's former impression that the gorilla was not gregarious, has been wholly changed by what he observed in very recent explorations. As many as ten have been seen together at one time, living in pairs. At night the female sleeps in the top of a tree, and the male, as her protector, on the ground at the foot of the tree. They cannot be tamed. The lecturer tried the experiment eight times and failed. They seem to hate the sight of man, and cannot be made to eat our food. One day he shot a female who was very black, and took from her company a little gorilla, with white complexion, and smooth, straight hair. Little "Tommy," as the captive was called, remained with the company for some time, and became so far civilized that he would get drunk whenever an opportunity was afforded. He seemed to acquire a sort of notion of the rights of property; for if any one took his little red cap, or pillow, he would cry loudly and piteously until they were returned to him. If he had lived, he would doubtless have grown black, like his mother.

The lecturer then entered upon an elaborate discussion of the affinity of the various species of apes to man. In doing so, he said that the arms of the Gibbon reach to the ground; those of the Orang-Outang to the ankles, of the Chimpanzees a little below the knees, of the Gorilla a little above the knees, and of man to the middle of the thighs. These apes all have 13 ribs, while man has but twelve. There are nineteen bones in a human hand, and the same number in those of the apes. The thumbs of the latter are joined to the first fingers. The hand of the gorilla is shorter than his foot, and in the latter, which is nothing but a great hand, there are the same number of bones as in a man's foot. The teeth of the gorilla, chimpanzee, &c., are thirty-two in number, and after the canines have been worn down, they appear much like the teeth of a human being. When the gorilla grows up, a ridge, an inch or two in height, grows out of the skull, and runs directly from a point above the nose back to a level with the top of the ears. With reference to the brain capacity, the speaker said that the average in the gorilla is 28 cubic inches, (with very little growth from infancy,) and the highest 34 cubic inches, while in man the capacity of the lowest average is 63 cubic inches, and that of the highest civilization 114 cubic inches. This distance between the capacity of men's brains is measured by regular intervals, but that between man and the gorilla is a great gap with no gradations. The head of man sits far easier upon the vertebral column than does that of the ape. The structure of the vertebral column of man shows that he was from the first intended to walk erect, while that of the ape shows an adaptation to the use of "all-fours" in locomotion. Mons. DU CHAILLU closed his able lecture with the most emphatic declarations of his belief in the superiority of man to, and his distinct difference from, the animals of the African forest of which he had spoken.

Terrible Explosion in the Harbor—Several Men Severely Injured.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, as the tugboat *James A. Wright* was approaching WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's dock, foot of Congress-street, having in tow the Norwegian bark *Gangerrolf*, her boiler exploded and the tug caught fire. Both vessels were immediately enveloped in steam and smoke. The Captain, SILAS A. DAKIN, and the Pilot, BENEDICT FISHER, with one of the crew, were standing in the pilot-house when the explosion occurred and were thrown into the air, landing on the deck of the bark. One man was thrown as high as the foretopsail yard of the *Gangerrolf*, and then fell upon her deck.

The steamtug *Howard*, Capt. BURGER; the Staten Island ferryboat, *Northfield*, and the Revenue cutter *Uno*, Capt. THOMAS W. LEARY, soon came to the assistance of the crew, and succeeded in putting out the fire. Capt. DAKIN and two of the men were taken from the wreck to the bark, and subsequently landed at Brooklyn. The engineer, JOHN FINCH, and THOS. HERRING, the steward, were rescued by the ferry-boat. One man is missing.

The engineer had one of his legs broken and received other severe injuries, and the steward sustained several contusions. The back head of the boiler was almost completely blown out. On examination it was found to be an old one, and eight out of fourteen of the braces were defective.

The wreck was taken in tow by the tug *Howard* and conveyed to Jersey City. The *James A. Wright* had just begun the business of towing after having had extensive repairs. The engineer was brought to this city and placed in the City Hospital.

The Captain was very badly cut about the head and face, and severely scalded. He was insensible for some time, and when he revived asked to be taken to his home, No. 21 Essex-street, Jersey City. The pilot, who was thrown into the rigging, remained insensible at the last accounts, and it is feared will not recover. He also resides in Jersey City. Both men were taken to the Long Island College Hospital by officers RELIHAN and KIRBY, of the Forty-first Precinct. The third man, who was blown on to the bark was not dangerously injured, and left the vessel when she reached the dock. After the men were removed, the tug was towed away. The *Gangerrolf*, Capt. POULSON, is from Bordeaux, and lies at Pierrepont's dock. Her forward deck is covered with the blood of the injured men, but she was not damaged by the explosion.

The names of the persons on board the tugboat at the time of the explosion are ALONZO DIVER, foreman, residing in East Troy, New-York, who was killed: ANDREW J. FRENCH, Engineer, badly scalded. He was landed in New-York and conveyed to the City Hospital. THOS. AHEARN, the cook, who was blown on the deck of the bark *Gangerrolf*, escaped with such slight injuries that he was enabled to go to Jersey City. He now has charge of the wreck which is lying in the basin of the Morris and Delaware Canal. Deck hand WM. J. COX, of New-Hamburg, New-Jersey, was taken by a Staten Island ferryboat and conveyed to the Sailors' Snug Harbor Hospital. His leg was broken and he was otherwise badly injured. He has a large family.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 17—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money and account. The withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England still continues.

United States Five-twenty Bonds........71⅞@71⅞
Illinois Central Railway Shares........88¾
Erie Railway Shares........49½

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 17—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed strong at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 17—5 P. M.

Cotton—There has been great activity and much excitement to-day; the market closed irregular but buoyant at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port........9⅜d@9½d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive........9d.
Middling Orleans........9⅝d@9¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 30,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 43s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Western. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 55s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Bacon has advanced to 36s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland middles. Beef steady at 115s. Pork, 71s. for new. Cheese, 52s.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 34s. Refined Petroleum advanced to 1s. 2d. Sugar steady at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 6d. for Common, and 11s. for Medium. Tallow, 42s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 17—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is stronger, and prices have advanced one franc; Standard White, 43 francs.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR more active; Spring Extras, $9 50@$10 50; WHEAT moderately active and declined 1c.@2c.; sales at $1 98 for No. 2, and $2 03 for No. 1. CORN active and declined ½c.; sales at 80½c. for No. 2 and 83½c.@84½c. for No. 1. OATS dull and easier; held at 57c.; 56c. was bid. RYE dull at $1 56 for No. 1. BARLEY—Nothing doing. MESS PORK nominal at $22@$22 50 prime; Mess firm at 19c. LARD dull and nominal at 14c. BULK MEATS firm but quiet. Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Cumberland Middles, 9½c. loose; Smoked Hams, 15½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 13c. boxed. GREENE MEATS inactive and nominal. DRESSED HOGS firmer; light, $9@$9 35; heavy, $9 50@$9 85. LIVE HOGS in good demand for shipping at $7 15@$7 65. BEEF CATTLE inactive and nominal. RECEIPTS for two days—5,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 81,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Dressed Hogs, 11,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Corn, 12,200 bushels Oats, 3,000 Dressed Hogs, 1,500 Live Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands 21c., Middling Orleans 22c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude 15½c.; Refined, in bond, 21½c.@22c. FLOUR dull and no demand, except small lots for home trade; Superfine $7 50@$8 50, Extra $8 50@$9 50, Western Extra Family $10 50@$11 50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. $10 75@$12 25, Fancy $13@$15. WHEAT very quiet; Red $2 50@$2 55, Amber $2 60. RYE $1 65. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow at $1 18@$1 20. OATS steady at 75c.@78c. COFFEE firm; Rio 12½c.@17½c., gold. MOLASSES—New crop Cardenas sold at 48c. SUGAR 12½c.@13½c. for Cuba. MESS PORK firm at $23 50; Pickled Hams 14½c.@15c., Shoulders 10c. LARD 15c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 17.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON held out of the market, and orders are unfilled. FLOUR quiet; the business was small; Superfine, $7@$8; Treble Extra to Fancy, $12 50@$13 25. WINTER WHEAT firmer; prime to choice Winter Red, $2 55@$2 65. CORN heavy; the market favors buyers; Shelled, 84c.@86c. OATS heavy, with a declining tendency; sales at 66c.@70c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess Pork, $22 50. BACON firmer, with an improved demand; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. LARD unchanged; kettle, 13c. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—600 bbls. Flour, 600 sacks Wheat, 2,400 sacks Corn.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN dull and offered at 80c., with no buyers. OATS unchanged. RYE unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON advancing and excited; Middling 21c.; but little was offered. MESS PORK active; sales at $23; 2,400 bbls. of Country sold at $22 50. BULK MEATS in good demand; sales of 300,000 lbs. at 9c.@11c. for City, and 8¾c.@10½c. for Country. BACON active; sales at 10½c. for Shoulders, 13½c. for Clear sides, and 12½c. for Clear Rib. LARD firm and held at 14½c.@14¾c. Gold 141, buying.

OSWEGO, Monday, Feb. 17

FLOUR unchanged; sales 700 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 2,600 bushels fair White Canada at $3, and 380 bushels No. 1 White Milwaukee Club at $2 50. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 26. Other Grains scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS ON FLOUR—To Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 17.

COTTON market excited; light offerings of Middlings at 21½c. FLOUR very dull; no sales. WHEAT dull and unchanged; choice Pennsylvania Red, $2 60@$2 66; Southern, $2 70@$2 82 for Prime to choice. CORN dull; White, $1 15@$1 18; Yellow, $1 17@$1 19. OATS at 78c.@80c. RYE firm at $1 63@$1 65. CLOVER SEED very dull at $8 12½@$8 50 for Eastern; $8 87½@$9 for Western. PROVISIONS dull. BULK MEATS held higher. SHOULDERS, 9¾c.; RIB SIDES, 11½c.; CLEAR RIBS, 12½c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR steady with a fair demand; sales 2,600 bbls. at $10 25@$11 50 for Spring and $13 25@$13 50 for White. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; sales of three cars at $1 05, on the track, for New. OATS—Sales, one car of Ohio at 72½c. RYE inactive. PEAS—sales, three cars Canada at $1 40, delivered. SEEDS—Clover, $7 75; Timothy, $2 75@$2 80; Flax, $2 50. MESS PORK unchanged. LARD 14½c. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales 350 at $10@$10 25@$10 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 17.

CATTLE market dull, prices unchanged; sales 1,500 head at 10c.@11½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8c.@9½c. for fair to good, and 5c.@7c. ℔ lb. for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 6,000 at 5c.@7½c. for gross weight. Hogs in demand at an advance; sales 2,300 at $12 50@$13 ℔ 100 lbs., net.

[Advertisement.]

$3,500 worth of jewelry stolen from JAMES B. KERNOCHAN, Esq., on Saturday night last, might all have been saved had his house been properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Any one who don't believe it can be convinced by calling at the office, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Java	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Feb. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Feb. 22	New-York	London.
Denmark	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Feb. 22	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Gulf Stream	Feb. 18	New-York	Havana.
Morro Castle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	Feb. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Gulf Stream*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier at Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post-office at 2:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall—Wm. H. Webb, John E. Body, Wm. E. Gebhardt, Don Mariano Fontecilla, Minister from Chili to the United States, and wife; E. Sanchez, Mrs. Capt. O. H. Ernst and servant, Mrs. Capt. C. W. Raymond and servant, N. C. Fossett and wife, E. S. Russell, H. Scammon, W. W. Hatch, D. Davis, P. Dumac, G. Lachi, Wm. Snyder, Miss Lizzie De Groat, W. H. Thompson and wife, B. R. Stone, Capt. W. S. Moss, Wm. F. Henrys, H. Wiard, R. O. Hines, Mrs. L. Horner, Mrs. Griffin, George W. Webb, H. Harris, Alsen Cook and wife, C. L. McRae, C. G. Miller, Rev. N. Reassener, Mrs. E. A. Hall, John Eyclishirne, W. F. Briggs, D. T. Hall, D. Bane, W. B. Trufant, W. Hislee and wife, G. H. Green and wife, Col. J. P. Baker, U. S. A., Capt. George L. Browning, U. S. A., Wm. M. Bankhead, J. D. Robert, D. W. Osborn, Capt. Chas. S. Tagge, J. B. Wilson, wife, mother and children, M. B. Silva, C. Camberston, wife and four children, S. Heather and child, Mrs. L. E. Lyon, W. J. McCormack and wife, Mrs. L. Russell, M. Ulman, W. F. Walton, S. Glassock, B. Johnson, J. S. Copeland, F. L. Bennett, A. S. Langley, B. R. Lane and wife, L. H. Tuttle and wife, J. B. Webster, John Wasson, E. B. Cooney, John Wainwright, H. P. Parker, Ellen Dunn, E. Capron, J. Cluman, John Kilien, John Kelzo, T. Coffin, P. Muilarkey, Joseph Chambers, Mrs. Mayne, H. B. Ronde, D. Rohde, J. F. Hosmer, Mrs. Falls, John B. Sears, J. Y. Shilly, A. Sleeper, Jacob D. Johnson, C. D. Meder, J. Barlow, John Newton, John Nash, W. B. McDonald, A. Hunt, A. Frank, J. S. Huntington, William B. Anderson, B. H. Cook, Lewis A. Levine, James Tazlor, Thos. Gierens, wife and child; N. Martin, L. Almentz, J. Almentz, John Porter, S. Park, A. Karp, A. J. Hayes, Mrs. C. H. Rolf, James McCurdy and child, G. H. Briard, Michael Thompson, Manuel Ameller, Francisco L. Cortenas, William Krycher, N. S. Crew, J. M. Nelson, G. C. Low, G. Dornati, T. Woodside, A. Crowell, F. Ford, M. Pratt, John Tipps, D. Conway, P. Hanson, P. Levine, John M. Kelly, J. F. Troth, John G. Ball, J. L. Cole and child, Wm. Lyle, S. W. England, E. D. Hall, D. Anderson, J. M. Erdman, J. L. Guthrie, E. Converse, A. Walfenberger, J. Steenl, Oliver Lamphrey, Mrs. Burk, Alexander Lawrence, John E. Burke, and 61 in the steerage.

FEB. 17—*In steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg*—Theo. E. Baldwin, wife and daughter, L. Brepler, 3 children and servant, S. W. Carter, Ed. Colin, Peter Classen, Max Wimpfheimer and wife, H. Kurtz, H. H. Freeman, A. B. Loeb, C. A. Hinck, wife, 3 children and servant, Max Konig, S. Kaufman, Jacob Hirsch and wife, Ernst Peters, Victor Schobinger, Louis Grimm, J. H. Hecker, C. A. Passavant, Elise Rohr, Jos. Wiesengrund, Max Wimpfheimer, David Hirschbach, Wm. Kopmann, Carl Marx, Adelaide Leroy, Marcus Leroy, Rosalie Jacobs, F. W. Kopler, Fred. Hansen, P. Runin, F. T. Porter, W. Schrodol, Florentine Wissphal, Otto Tulberg, Anna Danetzck.

FEB. 17—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Kirby, Miss L. Youle, A. S. Kenny, G. S. Wright, P. C. M. Jones, C. F. Hatch, Dept. Asst. Comy. Gen. Ravenscroft, C. H. Sampson, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Geo. Dyott, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Boyce, Rev. G. F. James, James S. Burns, James Morris, Thomas Clinch, Mrs. P. St. M. Jones and servant, Miss Mary A. Hannigan, Jas. Hayes, F. Cibborn, W. Sykes, Adolph Berg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 51 | Sun sets..... 5 39 | Moon rises.. 3 23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 06 | Gov. Island. 4 55 | Hell Gate .. 6 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Ships Ericsson, Mudgett, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Mattie Banks, (Br.,) Bevan, Liverpool, J. Haughton.

Barks Stephanie, (Brem.,) Schulte, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, C. Luling & Co.; Probo, (Ital.,) Demartine, Londonderry, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Parthian, (Br.,) Osborn, Cape Town, C. G. H., H. W. Peabody.

Brigs Emelia Celestina, (Ital.,) Simons, Melta, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Rapid, (Br.,) Duquette, Port Spain, Trinidad, Jones & Lough; Taily Ho, Chisham, Carbarien, F. Talbot & Co.

Schooners Queen of the West, Beatty, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Matilda, (Br.,) Stevens, Nuevitas, E. Sanchez y Dolz.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Lietch, Liverpool Feb. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 7, 128 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool for Boston. 8th, lat. 51, lon. 18 30, passed steamship Aleppo, hence for Liverpool. 11th, lat. 47 24, lon. —, passed a German brig-rigged steamer, bound E. 15th, 250 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed Br. steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced head winds the entire passage. Feb. 16, 7 A. M., off Chincoteague, passed steamship Manhattan, hence for Charleston; Huntsville and San Jacinto, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Haacken, Hamburg Feb. 5, via Southampton 7th, at 11:30 P. M., with mdse. and 294 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had variable winds and weather during the entire passage.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lebby, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. Feb. 15, 40 miles south of Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Euterpe, Sawyer, Galveston Feb. 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Davis, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Norval, (of Greenock,) Taylor, Manila 130 ds., with mdse. to Bruce & Co. Passed Angiers Nov. 10, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 23, and crossed the equator Jan. 20, in lon. 38. Dec. 9, lat. 25 26 S., lon. 55 47 E., spoke Br. bark Velucia, from Macao for Liverpool. 11th, lat. 27 29 S., lon. 50 4 E., spoke Swed. bark Amoy, from Hong Kong for Falmouth. The N. had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras, and from thence had heavy northerly gales.

Bark Burgomeister Muller, (Pruss.,) Jacobson, Taganrog 100 ds., with wool to Hennemann & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 22, and Jan. 31 put into St. John's, P. R., for provisions.

Bark Gangere Rolfe, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) Carver, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides and wool to Walsh, Field & Way. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Glasgow Dec. 19, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Had heavy westerly gales. Jan. 15, Robert Santeel, colored seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, 24 ds., with molasses to G. F. Stephenson & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Waldoboro,) Comery, Apalachicola 18 ds., with cotton to Yates & Porterfield. Experienced a succession of gales the entire passage; been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig St. Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Geo. R. Bradford, (Br.,) Bowles, Long Harbor 14 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Providence. Was driven ashore by ice on Clause Point, Hell Gate.

Schr. E. A. Griscomb, Newcomb, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. M. E. Rankin, Bearse, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. H. Moody, ——, Boston, for the Rappahannock.

Schr. E. A. Rich, Barker, Boston, for the Rappahannock.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Francis Loring, Parding, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. S. B. Davis, Lines, Boston, for the Rappahannock.

Schr. H. Atwater, Foster, Boston, for Tanjier.

Schr. L. C. Benton, Harding, Providence, for Norfolk.

Schr. Arcularius, Gregory, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hiawatha, Howard, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. L. M. Waring, Smith, New-London, for Norfolk.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Ireland, Newbern Jan. 10.

Schr. R. S. Newcomb, Higgins, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Mapes, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Whitney, Hix, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Murray, Providence.

Schr. Calista, Jones, Rockland.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, ——, Allyn's Point.

Schr. Admiral, Steelman, Portland.

Schr. Harriett, Nott, New-Haven.

Schr. Lacondo, Chapman, Gloucester.

Schr. Reindeer, ——, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset N. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17—Arr. steamers Saxon, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; brigs Teaser, from Palermo; Genusters, Cienfuegos; schr. Charles E. Gibson, Marseilles.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York.

Sld. schr. Watonga, for Georgetown, S. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 16—Arr. brig McIntire Capt. Haskins, from Baltimore for Boston; C. E. Moody, Capt. Clark, from Boston for Baltimore.

Feb. 14—Sld. all the vessels before reported except the schr. Spray. The schr. Silver Magnet sailed and returned this morning.

Wind out to the southward.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—Arr. ship Anonyma, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17—Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1868.

The Stratford Shoals Lightship, recently adrift from her moorings, has been removed in her proper position. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Magnet—ship, from Whampoa for New-York, Feb. lat. 37, lon. 73.

Swift—schr., from Newfoundland for Demerara, Jan. 30, lat. 16 36, lon. 48 19.

Stratford—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Feb. 12, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 2, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, New-York; schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, New-York. Cld. Feb. 5, schr. Royal Arch, Hawkins, Cienfuegos; 7th, schr. Western Star, Frost, Cuba.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Jan. 23, schr. B. F. Lowell, ldg. for Philadelphia; brigs Kossock and Angelia, ldg. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 17—1:20 P. M.—The North German Lloyds steamship New-York, Capt. Dreyer, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, on the way to Bremen.

GLASGOW, Feb. 17.—The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, of the Anchor Line, from New-York Feb. 1, arrived at this port yesterday.

THREE NEW APPROVALS.
FROM NEW ORLEANS.
Dated Jan. 20, 1868.

DEAR MR. HOFF:
I HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO FIND YOUR MALT EXTRACT HERE. I HAVE USED IT, WHILE IN NEW-YORK LAST AUTUMN, WITH GOOD EFFECTS.
PLEASE, ETC.
JNO. S. DILWORTH.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

L. HOFF, ESQ., NO. 542 BROADWAY:
NO. 71 IRVINGTON-PLACE, FEB. 7.
THINKING OF TRYING THE TONIC EFFECT OF YOUR MALT EXTRACT IN MY OWN PERSON, I WISH YOU (FOLLOWS ORDER.)
A. P. THROOP M. D.

NO. 442 8TH-AV., FEB. 8.
SEND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE ANOTHER DOZEN OF IT. I HAVE MANY FRIENDS WHO WISH TO USE IT ON MY RECOMMENDATION.
J. J. HUBER.

SOLD AT THE DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

NAPOLEON III
HERRING'S SAFES

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR........LONDON
WORLD'S FAIR........NEW-YORK
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE........PARIS

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

REMOVAL.
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

THE SUN.
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION
of all the daily papers
IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
It contains ALL THE NEWS
In such compass that
BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT.
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Sold at all news stands, on the cars, and
SERVED BY CARRIERS.

HYDRAULIC
COW-MILKER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—All who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW MILKER, patented May 22, 1866, and Feb. 18, 1868. A sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows perfectly dry in from two to three minutes. It is operated by hand, dog, horse; or other power. One man can attend several machines, milking as many cows at once. It is simple, durable and self-adjusting. Will fit any cow. Milks three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and has proved by practical use to be more agreeable to the cow than hand-milking. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country.
HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO.,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., New-York.

FIRE ESCAPES,
FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,
Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, at
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 231, Feb. 17, 1868.
75, 16, 40, 27, 62, 21, 65, 56, 32, 1, 39,
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 232, Feb. 17, 1868.
16, 76, 20, 13, 33, 28, 32, 67, 12, 48, 49, 71, 65, 45,
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 179, Feb. 17, 1868.
11, 38, 68, 39, 2, 17, 46, 24, 37, 64, 66, 42,
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 180, Feb. 17, 1868.
48, 5, 31, 63, 11, 15, 58, 9, 14, 39, 30, 64.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and 183 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA GRANGE.
Positively last week but one of the
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 19,
Verdi's Grand Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH, Miss PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, SARTI, NICOLAO.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,
last Opera night but three.
SATURDAY, FEB. 22, AT 1½ P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Seats can be secured at the box office in the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 401, and McCoy's, 114 Broadway.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, LA TRAVIATA at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

LECTURE.—REV. DR. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will lecture in the reading-room No. 15 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at o'clock. Subject—Russia.